

The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 50 NO. 49.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1918

PRICE THREE CENT

WELFARE WAR WORK

The Local Committee Met With Excellent Success

AMOUNT COLLECTED \$5,155.95

The following contributions for the Welfare War Work have been collected by the local committee:

Miss Annie Allen	\$ 20.00
Mrs. David Allen	1.00
Miss Emily Allen	5.00
B. V. Armstrong	5.00
W. W. Allen, Sr.	10.00
B. A. Annabel	5.00
Miss Emma Burchard	2.50
M. Berg	3.00
Miss Bowers	1.00
Mrs. W. Brown	1.00
Boy Scout Troop No. 1	5.00
George Buehm	5.00
Fred Brady	50.00
Grace E. D. Brady	5.00
Clara R. Brady	5.00
Margaret S. Brady	5.00
Mrs. Rebecca W. Brady	200.00
Miss Helen F. Brady	100.00
Miss Ethel W. Brady	100.00
Willard B. Biggs	25.00
Martin B. Burris	25.00
Mrs. Sylvia A. Burris (In memory of her mother)	1.00
Miss Effie Bender	1.00
John B. Bender	5.00
Florence W. Blome	5.00
Joseph Berkman	5.00
Fred Blome, Sr.	5.00
Miss Elia Burchard	5.00
M. Manning	1.00
Harry Black	5.00
Mrs. Laura Brockson	5.00
Mrs. S. W. Barlow	4.00
Mrs. S. Brockson	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. S. Burstan	25.00
Walter Beaton	5.00
Miss Lione Beaton	10.00
Mr. Joseph Biggs	25.00
Miss Eugenia Beaton	25.00
J. Frank Biggs	10.00
Walter Burris	10.00
Mrs. J. B. Cleaver	2.00
Mrs. J. A. Conley	1.00
Herbert Connor	1.00
Cash	5.00
John Carpenter, Sr.	2.00
John Carpenter, Jr.	2.00
Rev. C. A. Crowley	25.00
Dr. E. G. Clark	5.00
Rev. E. W. Caswell	5.00
Mrs. J. Z. Crossland	5.00
C. P. Cochran	25.00
C. M. Cochran	5.00
Richard Cochran, Jr.	5.00
Mrs. Julian G. Cleaver	5.00
Julian G. Cleaver	5.00
Mrs. James Collins	1.00
Edward Collins	1.00
John Culver	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Chamberlaine	5.00
Dr. W. S. P. Combs	25.00
Mrs. Richard Cochran	5.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Cochran	5.00
W. T. Connelley	10.00
J. Lawson Crocker (In memory of his mother)	10.00
J. Fletcher Deakney	5.00
Mrs. Wilhelmina Davis	10.00
Delaware Trust Co.	2000.00
Mrs. Elwood Denny	1.00
Miss Ethel Denny	1.00
Miss Anna Denny	1.00
Miss Bessie Denny	2.00
Jay C. Davis	10.00
Elwood Denny	2.00
Miss Addie Dugan	1.00
Droll & Pleasant	5.00
Miss V. Droll	5.00
H. A. Deal	5.00
Mrs. J. H. Emerson	1.00
Mrs. Rosetta Evans	3.00
Andrew Eliason	1.00
J. Frank Eliason	10.00
Miss Annie B. Ellison	10.00
Miss Susie M. Ellison	5.00
Mrs. H. A. Ellison	5.00
Mrs. W. J. Ellison	1.00
William Eliason	1.00
M. F. Eliason	5.00
Ezra Evans	5.00
Mrs. George Eichenhofer	1.00
Mr. J. B. Foard	100.00
Miss A. Freeman	1.00
T. S. Fournere	10.00
Mrs. Arthur Foster	5.00
S. B. Foard & Son	10.00
Mrs. S. B. Foard	10.00
Mr. Fulton	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. Fogel	25.00
Miss Laura Fogel	5.00
Mrs. Helen C. Fogel	5.00
Mrs. Eliza C. Green	300.00
Victor Green	25.00
Mrs. J. C. Green	10.00
Mrs. Clara B. Green	100.00
Mrs. Adella C. Green	25.00
J. Edward Ginn	5.00
Mrs. Graham	5.00
Mrs. Susan Gallagher	3.00
Mrs. F. Glyn	5.00
Mrs. John Gill	35.00
Miss Clara Gary	1.00
Miss Annie Gensinger	2.00
H. Holtz	2.00
A. K. Hopkins	5.00
Mrs. Hoffman	25.00
Miss Frances Hocker	5.00
Mrs. Ida V. Holten	5.00
Mrs. Clara A. Hoffecker	25.00
J. C. Hynson	1.00
Harry Hufnagel	5.00
Miss Mary Hutchins	10.00
Harry Howell	5.00
Mrs. R. Hamburg	5.00
William Hamburg	5.00
Mrs. Anna Heldmyer	2.00
Mrs. A. Howland	2.00
John Heldmyer, Jr.	25.00
Miss Ida V. Howell	10.00
E. S. Jones	5.00
Miss Elsie R. Jones	5.00
Mrs. E. S. Jones	5.00
Dr. J. Allen Johnson	25.00
Robert Jones	5.00
James Jarrell, Sr.	5.00
Mrs. Harry Jones	1.00
Charles Jones	1.00
Miss Sarah Kates	5.00
George Kohl	10.00
L. V. Kirk	2.00
M. Keegan, Jr.	10.00
Mrs. A. M. Lockwood	10.00
Edward Ladley	10.00
Miss Marie Lockwood	10.00
Miss Blanche Lockwood	10.00
Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Lewis	30.00
M. Lessin	1.00
Mrs. M. Lessin	1.00
W. G. Lockwood	5.00
S. Edward Lewis	10.00
Mrs. S. Edward Lewis	5.00
W. S. Letherby	25.00
Mrs. H. M. Lockwood	5.00
Mrs. K. Merritt	1.00
James Moore	5.00
Miss Mary Maloney	1.00
Mrs. J. B. Messick	20.00
Mrs. Thomas McVorter	1.00
P. L. McVorter	1.00
Mrs. C. R. Manlove	1.00
Miss Mary P. Merritt	5.00
James A. Money	5.00
Mr. McCarty	2.00

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Wheat looking fine.	
Let us all be thankful.	
Time to bury your cabbage.	
The boys in France will soon be home-ward bound.	
Trapped rabbits are better than rabbits killed by shooting.	
War is hell, but thank God it isn't a continuous performance.	
Buy early and help Uncle Sam, everybody else, and yourself.	
The "Flu," caused the death of over 40,000 people in Pennsylvania.	
The booming of cannon is stilled likewise the booming of war stocks.	
It is estimated that the total cost of the war will be two hundred billion dollars.	
Now that the fighting is over and the election passed, what will attract public attention next?	
A subscription to The Transcript would make an acceptable holiday present to some friend.	
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Rhoads of near town, entertained a number of little folks at their home last Wednesday evening in honor of their son Clifford's third birthday.	
Just because peace has been declared is no reason why you should stop buying War Savings and Thrift Stamps. You form the habit of saving which will return you a tidy sum of money a few years hence. Parents and teachers should encourage the children to invest their spare change to buy Thrift Stamps.	
Pleasant Summit W. C. T. U. will hold the next meeting at Miss Edna Crossland's, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 5th. This will be a patriotic meeting and each member will please contribute their "mite". The first of a series of department specializing was held at the home of Mrs. Marie Biddle, Supt. of "White Ribbon Recruits", when 13 little tots received their recruit buttons and became members of the White Ribbon Army. This Union netted \$42 from the hastily gotten up entertainment for the War Welfare Work. This sum was immediately forwarded.	

STATE AND PENINSULA

The Victory Boys and Girls in Cecil county have pledged \$227.60 to the War Work funds.

Miss Mary Wilkins has resigned as principal of the public school at Massesys to become principal at Red Lion, Del.

The New M. E. Church at Ellendale, Del., was dedicated on Sunday, November 24th, 1918.

Twelve keels for new vessels have been laid the past week in Milford shipyards.

To stimulate interests in hog raising, State swine growers held a meeting at Delaware College Monday night.

Dean Robinson, of the Women's College, has prepared plans for a three months course in practical nursing.

The Atlas Club, established by officials employed at the Government plant at Perryville, has been opened to the public.

Governor Townsend has appointed C. R. Hope, of Dover, a State director of the Farmers' Bank, at the home bank, Dover.

Starting next Sunday, there will be a series of talks on practical religion at Delaware College each Sunday afternoon.

A postoffice has been established at the government ammonia nitrate plant at Perryville to be known as Perry Point.

Jim Rasin, colored, a prisoner in the Kent county jail at Chestertown, was caught Saturday evening attempting to saw his way out. He had made a saw out of a case knife.

The old Georgetown Cornet Band is being reorganized under the direction of William McDaniel, William Hobbs and John Abbott.

Wilmington M. E. Conference will hold next March in Chestertown, Md., where it was held 21 years ago. Bishop William F. McDowell will preside.

Solbyville raised her quota of \$1,000 for the United War Work, Sunday evening of last week in ten minutes, led by Governor Townsend with a subscription of \$250.

THE TRANSCRIPT—\$1.00 PER YEAR

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

EPISCOPAL

Sunday, December 1st. The 1st Sunday in Advent.

SERVICE—By Mr. Victor D. Hanby. Services: 10:30, Morning Prayer and Address.

11:45, Sunday School session.

7:30, Evening Prayer and Address.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER

Dec 1st. 1st Sunday in Advent.

" 8th. 2d Sunday in Advent.

" 15th. 3d Sunday in Advent.

" 18th. Ember Day.

" 20th. Ember Day.

" 21st. St. Thomas, Apostle (Ember Day).

" 22d. 4th Sunday in Advent.

" 25th. Christmas Day.

" 26th. St. Stephen, Martyr.

" 27th. St. John, Evangelist.

" 28th. Holy Innocents.

" 29th. 1st Sunday after Christmas.

Advent: "The night is far spent, the day is at hand." Romans XIII:12.

As the seasons of our civil year change with the course of the world around the central sun, so do the Church's seasons wait upon Him who is "the Sun of Righteousness." First in order is Advent, and its name means "coming." At this time we are not only reminded of our Saviour's first coming "in great humility" to our sinful world, but more especially of His second coming "in glorious Majesty," when "He shall come to judge both the quick and the dead." During the four Sundays of Advent, while we are drawing the feast of our Lord's Nativity, and are bidden to meditate in their turn the final judgment, the sacred Scriptures, the ministry of Jesus, and to "rejoice in the Lord always," a voice of warning sounds through them all, reminding us that "now it is high time to awake out of sleep." The Lord is near, though hidden from mortal eyes. Let us then renew our self-examination and add fervor to our prayers.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, December 1st, 1918.

9:30 A. M. The Brotherhood Meeting.

J. E. Lewis, leader.

10:30 A. M. Morning worship, with sermon.

2:30 P. M. Sunday School session.

7:30 P. M. Evening worship with sermon.

Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The regular business meeting of the Woman's Home and Woman's Foreign Missionary societies which was to have been held on Monday evening, at the home of Mrs. Rose Evans on Crawford street, has been postponed owing to many of the members being ill with influenza.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, December 1st, 1918.

10:30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11:45 A. M. Sunday School session.

2:30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel Sunday School.

6:45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: All for Christ. VI. Cur Pleasures. I Cor. 10:23, 24, 31-33; 11:1. Consecration meeting.

7:30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting.

RED CROSS APPRECIATIVE

Major Edmund Vitchell, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Delaware Chapter of the American Red Cross, issued last Friday the following statement of appreciation in behalf of the chapter and of its committee of which he is chairman.

"We should be remiss indeed, did we fail to pay tribute to the daily and weekly newspapers in the State of Delaware for the loyal, intelligent and unselfish service they have performed during the last year in supporting and furthering the war relief enterprises of the Red Cross.

"Nor should this expression of appreciation be restricted to my department of any newspaper. Systematic and careful scrutiny of the newspapers had convinced me that their editorial, local, business and mechanical departments worked loyally, whole-heartedly, and industriously to make our campaigns successful. As I view it, newspaper team work of the highest possible order was revealed all along the line. Neither our chapter nor its several committees ever could have achieved the wonderful results they did achieve had it not been for the loyal support that was accorded by the press of our city and state. There seemed to be a spontaneous unorganized and gentle conspiracy on the part of the Delaware newspaper men to go the limit on all lines of endeavor which make for success.

"The publicity committee is especially appreciative of such widespread and whole-hearted co-operation.

EDMUND MITCHELL, Chairman Publicity Com., Del. Chapter of the Red Cross.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. S. E. Lewis is visiting relatives in North Branch, N. J.

Miss Lillian Ginn spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Ridgely, Md.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. P. Combs and two sons spent Monday in Philadelphia.

Mr. Isaac Fournere, of Wilmington, is visiting his son, Mr. T. S. Fournere and family.

Miss Jean Metten was entertained over Sunday by the Misses Deakney in Wilmington.

Mrs. Josephine Highe, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. A. Comegys.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Jolls and daughter Alice were Philadelphia visitors on Tuesday.

Miss Margaret McDonnell, of Wilmington, visited her aunts the Misses Gary on Thursday.

Mrs. Julian G. Cleaver visited Mrs. Mary Hampton, of Philadelphia, several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Stewart and son Lewis, spent Thursday with relatives in Wilmington.

Mrs. Norman P. Crouch, of Wilmington, visited her sister Mrs. Joseph C. Jolls over the week-end.

Private William C. Gallagher, of Camp Meade, Md., was the guest of his parents part of this week.

Mrs. W. J. Wilson had her niece, Miss Helen Petticoat, of Wilmington, for a guest over the week-end.

Misses Anna Denney and Lottie Jolls were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Baynard Marvel near Townsend.

Miss Laura Donohue, of Wilmington, spent Thanksgiving Day with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Donohue.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Shestack, of Philadelphia, were Sunday guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Berkman.

Mr. Randolph Gary, of Philadelphia, and Mr. J. K. Roberts spent Thanksgiving Day with Misses Clara and Marian Gary.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Kane of Philadelphia, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Dan M. Cochran near town.

Miss Camelia Ginn, of Ridgely, Md., spent Thanksgiving Day with her parents Mr. and Mrs. George H. Ginn on the Levels.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Rowbotham and two daughters, of Glenolden, Pa., spent Thanksgiving Day with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Price.

Mrs. W. D. Moore and two daughters Misses Fae and Marie, of Milford, spent Thanksgiving Day with Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Fournere.

Mrs. Virginia Massey and Mrs. Sarah Rice, of Wilmington, were entertained over Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Massey.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian H. Foard and daughter Helen, spent Thanksgiving Day with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Harrington, at Germantown, Pa.

Mrs. G. W. Lockwood has returned home after a visit with her sisters Mrs. George P. Stephens, of Philadelphia and Mrs. Edward L. Miffin, of Ridley Park.

The Transcript regrets to state that Mrs. Elizabeth Vinyard has received a letter from her son, J. Harry Vinyard stating that he had been wounded in action in France. "Pat" as he is familiarly known here has many friends who will regret to learn of his misfortune.

The Transcript received this week a card from Lieut. Ephraim P. Jolls announcing his safe arrival in France. Lieut. Jolls is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Jolls, of this town, and spent a short furlough with his parents just previous to his departure "over there."

Dissolution of Partnership

Mr. S. Burstan will retire from the firm of Fogel & Burstan on January 1, 1919. His recent sad bereavement has hastened his determination to close his long and honorable business career of 30 years in this community.

Mr. A. Fogel will continue the business upon the same or greater scale and extend to the public all the facilities of the late firm.

To facilitate the cash liquidation by Mr. A. Fogel of Mr. Burstan's interest the firm are offering until Jan. 1st, 1919 reductions from 25 to 33 1/3 per cent upon all their big new stocks of Fall & Winter goods, as announced in their ad. in this issue of The Transcript.

The Middletown New Century Club

The regular meeting of the New Century Club of Middletown will be held in the Club House Tuesday afternoon, December 3d.

A meeting of the Executive Board is called for 2 o'clock. The monthly business meeting will follow at 2:30. The program will consist of an informal talk by Miss Margaret B. Wise, Supervisor Public Health Nursing.

EMILY B. CLEAVER, Rec. Sec.

OBITUARY

JOHN B. PRICE

John B. Price died at his home on East Main street, at 9:45 o'clock Thursday morning, aged 72 years. Mr. Price had been in failing health for the past two years and his condition had been critical for the past week. He had devoted his entire life to farming, but discontinued this occupation when he moved to this town two years ago.

The deceased leaves to mourn his death a widow, two daughters and one son.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon at 1:30 o'clock and interment will be made in Forest cemetery.

MEAT INCREASE AT TIME NEEDED

Producers Responded Nobly When Demand Was Shown to Them.

CATTLE AND HOG FIGURES.

Government Justified in Pork Policy Which Now Provides Chief Supply to Meet Three Billion Pound Fat Shortage.

In line with the general plan of conservation formulated by the U. S. Food Administration immediately following the entrance of the United States into the war the contribution made by the meat producers of this country to the war program is of particular significance, as it demonstrates the hearty co-operation accorded the Food Administration by the meat producers of the country.

According to reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, there was an increase in cattle of 10,238,000 head and 12,441,000 hogs, these figures compared to January 1 last. In the same period there was a decrease of \$19,000 head of sheep, but indications are this decrease will show an increase following the latest reports.

Since January 1 unofficial information indicates an increase in hogs of not less than eight per cent and not more than fifteen per cent, compared with one year ago, with an increase in average weight.

Following the request of the Food Administration for increase in hog production for the fall of 1918 and the spring of 1919 the increase may yield not less than 1,600,000,000 pounds more of pork products than were available last year. Without this increase the shipping program arranged by Mr. Hoover regarding animal food products would have been impossible.

The dressed hog products during the three months ending September 30, 1917, amounted to 983,172,000 pounds, while for the same months of 1918 the production was 1,277,580,000 pounds, an increase of over 374,000,000 pounds for the quarter.

During the same period in 1917 inspected slaughter records of dressed beef showed 1,263,000,000 pounds as against 1,454,000,000 pounds for the three month period ending September 1, this year.

We must increase our meat shipments, especially our pork products, to meet the added demands of the millions liberated from German oppression. And at the same time we must look forward to the rehabilitation of the European meat herds. The policy which guided our meat program in the past year has been fully justified, for only the heavy pork production which it has brought about will enable us even partly to satisfy the increased demands on us for the coming year.

There will be a world shortage in fats, and it is to the United States that Europe must look to supply its deficiency. At the same time there will continue to be heavy demands for beef. Owing to the limited refrigerator shipping capacity European imports of beef for some time will be limited. The United States, Australia and Argentina will be able to maintain a supply that will keep all available freezer vessels operating at capacity.

America's Pledge to the Allies When Their Lines Were Breaking

America will send the food, whatever needs for victory. They believed, they stood fast and with our men they carried on—to victory.

THE TEST NOW FULFILLED.

This government is nothing more than the expression of the people, and if we are to win the war it will be only because every man, woman and child charges himself daily and hourly with the test, does this or that contribute to win the war?—Herbert Hoover, April 18, 1918.

With the solemn obligation of providing that "margin" of food that would safeguard against starvation our friends in Europe the housewife and the consumer have learned hitherto to ignore and unsuspected things about food, have absorbed a whole "college education" in food values, food handling, buying and substituting that they will not want to forget.

Our voluntary food-saving not only saved the Allies and made vital contribution to the winning of the war, but saved to ourselves in administration expenses the outlay out of our own pockets that any effective system of rationing would have extracted. It would have cost us about \$45,000,000 to have policed ourselves as against the 2 cents per capita for co-operating.

FINE WAR ADDRESS

Corporal Chase Gave His Experiences in France

A GOOD MUSICAL PROGRAM

An interesting program was given in the Town Hall Tuesday evening, November 19th, by the ladies and gentlemen in

50,000 DEAD AND 180,000 WOUNDED

March Gives Figures on American Casualties.

ARMY GOING ON PEACE BASIS

Chief of Staff Gives Figures for the Losses Sustained by the Americans in the War—Where Various Units Are Located.

Washington.—Demobilization of the American expeditionary forces, already in progress with the movement homeward of sick and wounded, will be hastened by the return at an early date of eight divisions of National Guard and National Army troops, eight regiments of Coast Artillery and two brigades of Field Artillery. This announcement was made by General March, chief of staff, on receipt of dispatches from General Pershing.

Total American casualties to November 11, when hostilities ceased, were 236,117. This includes, General March said, killed and died of wounds, died of disease, unclassified deaths, wounded, prisoners and missing.

The divisions which Gen. March said have been designated by General Pershing to return as soon as the sick and wounded have been moved to the United States, are:

National Guard: 31st (Georgia, Alabama and Florida); 34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota); 35th (Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia); and 39th (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana).

National Army: 76th (New England); 84th (Kentucky, Indiana and Southern Illinois); 86th (Northern Illinois, including Chicago) and 87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Southern Alabama).

The coast artillery regiments to be returned as soon as possible were announced as the 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 73d, 74th and 75th. The two field artillery brigades to be brought home are the 65th and the 163d. Eighty-two aero squadrons, seventeen construction companies and several special units from England, will be brought home as soon as transportation facilities can be secured, General March said.

American Casualties.

Casualties sustained by the Americans were given by General March as follows:

Killed and died of wounds.....	36,154
Died of disease.....	14,811
Deaths, unclassified.....	2,204
Wounded.....	179,625
Prisoners.....	2,163
Missing.....	1,160
Total.....	236,117

The Statement Analyzed.

While the total losses suffered by the American army in France at first glance appeared to be almost double the total estimated by officers here as probable, analysis of the table it was pointed out, shows that among the 179,000 wounded are included the names of thousands of men whose injuries were so trivial that they never were admitted to hospitals.

The seriously wounded and the prisoners and missing, officers believe, will work out not in excess of 125,000.

The official figures show also nearly double the number of deaths from disease that have been made public to date. No explanation has been forwarded by General Pershing, but it is assumed that the unclassified cases are due to the wide distribution of American and Allied hospitals to which the men were sent, making it a slow process to assemble the date.

The number of Americans taken prisoners by the Germans—little more than two thousand—is strikingly low in view of General March's announcement that a total "in round numbers" of 44,000 Germans had been captured by the Americans. The fact that the American armies have been forwarded continuously since it entered the battle doubtless accounts for the great differences.

Bringing the Boys Home.

The 1,100 men reported as missing probably include others who will be found to have been captured, some whose bodies will never be recovered and others who may have become lost in the ranks of the French or British forces. The classification also covers the unidentified dead always to be expected when great bodies of troops are engaged.

General March said no report on the organization of the Army of Occupation had been received, but that the divisions designated by General Pershing for return were among those he could spare immediately. The order in which they will return has not yet been established, but the Chief of Staff pointed out that it would take considerable time to bring that number of men home. He also gave assurances that the War Department had no intention of allowing the veterans of the battlefields of France and Belgium "to sneak into the country" unnoticed, but that timely announcements would be made so that adequate reception could be planned.

Thirty Divisions to Stay. Secretary Baker supplemented General March's outline of demobilization plans later by stating that General Pershing was reducing his army to a

FOOD PRICES TO DROP.

But Producers Fail to Mention When.

Cleveland.—Food prices will drop, not through the lowering of the cost of labor so much as by lower markets for raw material. This was agreed upon by some of the largest food producers in America who are attending the annual convention of the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association here. No forecast was made when the lower prices would come.



Don't Be a Food Slacker

GERMANY GIVES UP HER GREAT FLEET

Nine Battleships, 12 Cruisers and 50 Destroyers.

AMERICAN SQUADRON THERE

5 U. S. Dreadnaughts Among The Escort Surrendered Fleet Taken Into Firth Of Forth By Admiral Beatty.

London.—The German fleet, as specified in the terms of the armistice with Germany, was surrendered to the Allies. The Admiralty statement reads: "The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet has reported that he met the first and main installment of the German high seas fleet, which is surrendering for internment."

The British Grand Fleet, accompanied by an American battle squadron and French cruisers, steamed out from its Scottish base to accept the surrender of the German battleships, battle cruisers and destroyers.

The point of the rendezvous for the Allied and German sea forces was between 30 and 40 miles east of May Island, opposite the Firth of Forth.

The fleet which witnessed the surrender consisted of some 400 ships, including 60 dreadnaughts, 50 light cruisers and nearly 200 destroyers. Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the Grand Fleet, was on the Queen Elizabeth.

Describing the surrender of the German warships to the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, Sir David Beatty, correspondents said that after all the German ships had been taken over, the British Admiral came through the line on the Queen Elizabeth, every Allied vessel being manned and greeting the Admiral and the Flagship with loud and ringing cheers.

The British Grand Fleet put to sea in two single lines six miles apart, and so formed as to enable the surrendering fleet to come up the center. One German destroyer while on its way across the North Sea with the other ships of the German high seas fleet to surrender to the Allies struck a mine. The warship was badly damaged and sank.

WAR CONGRESS ENDS SESSION.

\$36,298,000,000 Appropriated In Unprecedented 12-Month Session.

Washington.—The second session of the Sixty-fifth or "War" Congress, which began last December 3, ended at 5 P. M. Thursday under a resolution which had been adopted earlier in the day by the Senate, 41 to 18, and by the House without objection.

Since the third and final session of this Congress will begin in 11 days—December 2—the adjournment was devoid of many of the spectacular features usually accompanying the ending of sessions.

President Wilson did not go to the Capitol because no legislation requiring his action was passed by either body and only small groups of members and spectators waited for the falling of the gavel of Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark.

EAGER TO GO ABROAD.

More Than 100,000 Have Applied Since Fighting Stopped.

New York.—More than 100,000 persons have applied since the armistice was signed for permission to go abroad, according to customs officials here, who announced that no passports for foreign travel would be issued except in case of necessity.

Applicants who can show that their proposed trips are to visit dying relatives or friends, to conduct business which cannot be handled except by personal contact or who have missions for the American or Allied Governments would be permitted to sail, it was stated.

FORD TO BECOME PUBLISHER.

Gives Up Active Management Of Motor Company.

Detroit.—Henry Ford announced his retirement from active participation in the management of the Ford Motor Company, complete control of the Ford interests in the company to be taken over by his son Edsel. In making this announcement, Mr. Ford said he intended to undertake the publication of a national weekly newspaper, dividing his time between the publication and his tractor industry.

WAR-TIME DRY BILL PASSED.

Measure To Be Sent To President Wilson This Week.

Washington.—Final legislative action was taken by the Senate on the National War-Time Prohibition Bill, effective July 1 next and continuing during demobilization. The measure will go to President Wilson this week for his approval, confidently expected by prohibition advocates.

The Senate struck out the Washington rent profiteering rider, which had held up the bill, and without a rollcall adopted the conference report on the remainder of the provisions, which the House already has approved.

MEDALS FOR SOLDIERS.

Plan To Honor Men In Service On Land And Sea.

Washington.—Bronze medals for all soldiers and sailors who have served in the war are authorized by a resolution adopted by the Senate and sent to the House. Senator Pittman, of Nevada, author of the resolution, read a letter from President Wilson endorsing it.

BIG LOAN FOR NEXT YEAR

Treasury Plans to Float Eight Billion in Securities

WAR SAVINGS A BIG HELP

Capital Issues Committee Likely To Be Continued To Keep Check On Questionable Or Highly Speculative Securities.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo and members of the Capital Issues Committee have agreed that the committee should continue indefinitely its functions of supervising proposed issues of stocks and bonds for capital purposes as a measure of rationing capital in preparation for future war loans. At the same time it became known that the Treasury plans tentatively to float about \$8,000,000,000 more securities during 1919 and hopes to get at least \$2,000,000,000 of this sum from war savings.

Despite the decision to continue the activity of the Capital Issues Committee in an effort to suppress fraudulent securities which promoters would seek to exchange for Liberty Bonds held by small purchasers, considerable doubt over the future status of the committee still exists in the mind of Secretary McAdoo and other Treasury officials, it was said.

Some advocate that Congress be asked to give the committee compulsory power, which it now lacks and without which it is feared it cannot make its restrictions effective after the ardor of war-time co-operation among business interests has cooled. Others suggest that the functions of the committee be taken over by a Treasury agency, to which the President might delegate his power, conferred by the Fourth Liberty Bond act, to regulate the sale of Liberty Bonds. In this manner it might be possible to require promoters who exchange their securities for Liberty Bonds to report regularly the amounts of bonds thus taken in, and these reports, it is felt, might act as a restraining influence.

Members of the Capital Issues Committee, although expressing themselves as individually anxious to relinquish their duties, agreed to take up questions of relaxing their past strict regulations to permit the floating of bonds for public improvements by States, counties and municipalities and to facilitate the construction of buildings in regions where materials and labor are available without detracting from more essential Government projects. In other words, the committee now intends to work out a systematic program for permitting the financing of enterprises which will take up the slack in industrial and labor fields caused by cessation of war activities.

This policy, when formulated, will be set forth in a statement by the committee. This may be issued within a few days. Special effort will be made to discourage the floating of questionable or highly speculative security issues. Although without authority to coerce promoters, the committee must rely mainly on the co-operation of investment bankers and other banking interests whose leaders have assured the committee of support. Another difficult problem of late war financing confronting the Treasury is the maintenance of the extensive war-savings organizations, built up during the last year, with thousands of men and women giving their time to the movement without compensation. Many of these workers now wish to be relieved of their duties, but the Treasury is urging them to stay, both to aid in gathering \$2,000,000,000 in the campaign of 1918 and to preach the doctrine of continued thrift.

Government war-bond selling in the future will be along distinctly new lines. Bonds will have short maturities, and Secretary McAdoo explained that by this he meant from three to seven or eight years. In addition, issues will be smaller than in the past and probably will be marketed more continuously.

War savings organizations throughout the country will assist in placing the bonds, Mr. McAdoo said, in more direct manner than in other Liberty Loan campaigns. The four and one-quarter per cent interest rate borne by the last two issues of Liberty Bonds may be changed, depending on other terms of the securities.

FOR STATUE TO MARSHAL FOCH.

Sinnott Introduces House Measures Appropriating \$100,000.

Washington.—A resolution authorizing the erection of a statue to Marshal Foch in Washington and appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose was introduced in the House by Representative Sinnott, of Oregon.

COLONEL HOUSE HAS "FLU."

The President's Representative In Paris Confined To Home.

Paris.—Col. E. M. House, the special representative of the United States Government, is confined to his home here with influenza. He has cancelled his engagements.

FOOD FOR HOLLAND.

Five Dutch Ships To Sail From American Ports.

Washington.—Five Dutch ships laden with flour will leave American ports shortly for Holland by permission of the American Government. Their cargoes will make possible an immediate increase in Dutch bread ration. The ships about to sail were not in American waters when the Government took over several hundred thousand tons of Dutch shipping.

The Pacifist as a War Worker

By MINNIE BOYER DAVIS of The Vigilantes

Some were pacifists before the war. Some of these have changed while others—well, for instance, my friend—rather my former friend, Miss B. She never did believe in war. When Belgium was invaded and the Hun ferociously bayoneted babies and violated little girls she still refused to believe in war. To some of us war seemed the most horribly apparent fact in the world, but still she did not believe in it. She was a pacifist; and a pacifist, as near as I can tell, seems to be one who has resolved to ignore war as long as the war does not hurt them. She had been for years, and is still, a state employee, and at times she has been a social worker, one of those well-meaning persons who believe that one part of society is qualified to reach down and lead by the hand certain more unlucky parts of society to show them the way they should go.

Up to the last minute of the last hour before the war vote was taken my former friend maintained that we had no cause for war and there was no possibility that we would ever be in the war. Just what went on in her mind when we took up our stern task of checking the advance of the Hun I cannot guess and she has never told. I wondered if she would stick to her principles and fight for them. I noticed that she bought bonds and subscribed to the Red Cross. She may have been one of those who would give to the Red Cross because in doing so she was not helping the war. Other pacifists have said as much, but even their "tainted" money will help.

At Red Cross Headquarters. Later I learned that my former friend had gone to Washington, spending her vacation as a clerical helper in Red Cross headquarters. Then I believed that she had been regenerated and was no longer a pacifist. We had been pretty stiff about the time war was declared owing to our different views, but I now felt free to write and tell her to find a place for me to work also. Her reply amazed me. She wrote that Washington was too crowded a

Getting Into the Service

By ROY MASON of The Vigilantes

The doctor said no with all the finality with which our medical men examining candidates for the army can pronounce this word. The rejected candidate turned away, profoundly dejected, his mind in chaos because all his plans were upset. He was over draft age, but he had been so confident that he could pass. He was of no use in this war, he reflected bitterly. He might as well be a cripple or blind for all that he could do to help.

It had seemed so simple to pay all his debts, arrange his affairs, put his surplus into Liberty Bonds and the odd change into War Savings Stamps—and then enlist. And now they wouldn't have him. All on account of an infinitesimal heart murmur.

"There's no use sending one man to the front whom two will have to carry back," the doctor had said decidedly. As he slouched down Michigan avenue in Chicago, drooping in mind and body, he noticed a button on the coat lapel of a six-foot stranger. It was not a Liberty Bond button, nor a Red Cross button. The stranger stopped to gaze over Lake Michigan and he managed to read "War Camp Community Service" upon it. The stranger looked up, saw him reading, and gave him a quick appraising glance.

A Ray of Sunshine. "Know about it?" he asked.

"No," the dejected man answered half heartedly. "What is it?" "Great stuff," his new acquaintance informed. "Little old war job the Recreation Association of America took on when the soldiers and sailors began springing up over night like mushrooms. It's tied up with the War Department Commission for Training Camp Activities."

The man who had been turned down by the doctor picked up his ears.

"What do you do?" he wanted to know. The six-footer grinned. "Kind of a long story," he began, "but we get after every community anywhere near the training camps and forts and naval stations, and—well, see that the boys get some sensible entertainment—get folks interested in them as individuals, you know, so that they get a chance to eat a meal in a house with a regular family around them. We get up dances, too, with mothers, just like the ones they've left, for chaperons. Then we fix up clubs, and lists of cheap lodgings which are all right. There's a lot to do, you can bet your bottom dollar on that."

Need Men Like Him.

The man who had been refused a chance in the army grabbed him by the sleeve.

"Say," he broke out. "Do you need anybody to push things along. I'd like to get in on a thing like that."

Valuable Counterfeit Coins.

Valuable counterfeit coins were shipped from Venezuela recently. Among a shipment of gold coins was a number of platinum counterfeits, but strangely enough the false coins are now worth five times as much as the genuine. Many years ago some person in Venezuela or Colombia discovered that the native platinum, which was plentiful, made a fine imitation of the old Spanish gold pieces that are still current in South America. He gold-plated them, and a few of them are still in circulation.

place to live and that she was quite tired of it. It really took hours to get anywhere. Living was too high to save any money. She had written all the expert stenographers who had applied to her for advice that they should keep their jobs in Nebraska. That, indeed, the most do was to stay in Nebraska even though the government was "just crying for stenographers." She was coming back to raise a garden and a pig and that was the best thing for all of us to do. And at this time the entire country was placarded with advertisements begging women who were competent to apply at once to the civil service commission and urging others to begin to study as the clerical force of the country was not sufficient to attend to war work.

Pacifist Needs Watching.

I thought of the 20,000 men already enlisted from Nebraska and I wrote to many more who would go and I wrote to Miss B. and remonstrated with her for throwing a wrench in the machinery. I made investigations as to the cost of living and conditions and found nothing to deter workers who were willing to put up with some inconvenience for the sake of necessity. In reply I received such a torrent of abuse and accusation that caused me to understand that a pacifist will fight and fight in a mighty nasty way if crossed in anything. My pacifist acquaintance has now returned to her state job. Her war service consisted in keeping a number of very efficient workers away from Washington and they in turn no doubt kept others away. The epithet—"council of offense"—she applied to me, merely convinces me that a pacifist in war work needs watching or he may help the enemy instead of his own country.

FORGET-ME-NOTS

By G. E. WOODBERRY of The Vigilantes

The blue of the forget-me-nots
A humble beauty wears;
But the same light is in their leaves
That powders heaven with stars;
It mingles me of blue jeans
That packed the great advance
The sparkle of the dancing eyes
In the blue of fighting France.

The violet of the ocean,
The gentian of the sky,
I've loved them all my life, and now
My life is passing by—
A prayer to thee, kind heaven!
A kiss to thee, bright wave!
But the blue of the forget-me-nots
Smiles from my hero's grave.

The reply came quickly.

"We do need men who can form local committees—to furnish impetus!" Before he could go on the other interrupted:

"Who can I take it up with?" he asked.

The tall man gave him a card. "Write to National Headquarters, 1 Madison avenue, New York," he instructed, "or if you have the time and money go on there."

A week later the rejected candidate for military service started out from War Camp Community Headquarters with a traveling bag in his hand. His head was high and his eyes bright. They wanted men with records as good as his, and he had been put to work.

ON TO BERLIN!

By HENRI CHAPPELLE of The Vigilantes

Our boys "over there" write home as though they really expected to march on Berlin some day. Is this merely a delusion encouraged in them to keep them in heart for fighting? Perish the thought! Their slangy "can the kaiser" expresses an intention as serious as that of the Crusaders and we ought not to dream of thwarting them by diplomatic action.

Any talk of peace, by the way, recalls the fact that such treatment must be based on confidence in the word of the parties involved, and that our government has expressed a certain disapproval of trying to deal with a political coterie that sees in treaties only "a scrap of paper." If it now met these same officials at a conference table, entering into any compact with them would at once acknowledge their honorable and legitimate standing as governmental representatives. How, after that, could this government encourage the people of Germany to displace them as unworthy and to establish more democratic government? Impossible!

The only place where we can help democracy in Germany is the field of battle. We can there capture or kill the guilty individuals or by straight conquest of territory drive them to an unconditional surrender. We could then hold them prisoners while we called for newly elected representatives of the German people to treat with us for a lasting peace. Our boys are simple and courageous enough to expect to do just that. They are gallant fighters enough to do it, if we back them by saying, "On to Berlin!"

A CERTAINTY

By THOMAS ADDISON of The Vigilantes

Courage, O faltering soul of mine!
Adhew! the worn, grisly night,
Write by a hand divine.
A message see in words of light—
Naught shall avail against the Right.
The legions of the insatiable foe
Shall strive in vain to win the height
Where starry banners flow:
Shall fall, those tyrant hordes of
Might—
Naught shall avail against the Right.
God's justice reigns, illimitable, strong
Above a world in bloody plight.
And end will come to wrong!
For, sure as day succeeds the night,
Naught shall avail against the Right.

tion down there. Now that platinum is worth far more than gold, these counterfeiters are veritable treasures to him into whose hands they may chance to come.

Right Things to Pray For.

Do not pray for easy lives. Pray to be stronger men. Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers. Pray for powers equal to your tasks. Then the doing of your work shall be no miracle. But you shall be a miracle.—Phillips Brooks.

FURS ARE SCARCE

Woolly Novelties From Paris Are to Be Substituted.

New Neck Arrangements Are on Scarf Order; Waistcoats of Angora; Use of Covert Cloth.

Furs are to become scarcer and a new supply is not anticipated, as the trappers have gone to war, and the soldiers sent to Siberia and Russia were not sent out without an effort to mitigate the temperature of the northern climate.

The very high-priced furs and the very cheapest remain in market, but the demand is not great. This is not encouraging, but we still have Paris to depend upon. Not that Paris can supply us with furs—far from it—for there are now very few furs left except American ones. What we do depend upon France for is something which will take the place of fur and satisfy our longing for the beautiful. Our ally has never failed us, either in adversity or in the little things of life which keep our interest fresh.

If we lack furs, novelties are forthcoming in the way of woolly devices and the cleverest of ways in which to wear them. If wool is short Paris invents the newest of ways to make satin and a little lining take its place. And so it goes; she never fails us. Among some of her latest offerings are neck arrangements on the scarflike order, designed to take the place of fur, and waistcoats of Angora of the same tint. A brown velvet model by Doucet was equipped with a striped

SKIRT OF NAVY GEORGETTE



An unusual and charming dress skirt of navy georgette, paneled in navy pussy willow and stenciled in an attractive orchid design. An added attraction is a large buckle of mother-of-pearl which fastens the crush giraffe at the left side.

LITTLE SLIPOVER FOR BABY

Warm Garment for Cool Evenings When Infant's Back and Chest Must Have Protection.

A dainty little slipover for the baby is just the thing for cool evenings, when the little back and chest must be protected.

Very little material is required and the directions are easy to follow. The added touch of a row of Angora gives the little sweater quite an air of distinction.

Light-blue Shetland floss and white Angora wool were used to make the model. Medium-sized knitting needles are required.

Cast on fifty-four stitches. Knit three plain, three purl for two inches.

Beginning on the right side, knit one row (two needles) plain, with white Angora.

Then knit sixty-two rows plain. Bind off the twenty-two stitches in center of back, using separate needle. Knit six rows for shoulder. Increase

Dictates of Fashion

A cloth or satin cape will take the place almost of a fur necklace. Bolero styles are very becoming to small women as well as to young girls. Lingerie with hemstitching and tiny self-truffles is in excellent taste always.

A girl's corset is more important than any other item in her wardrobe. Color is more fashionable than ever before in the clothing of even little babies.

Some of the most charming of present-day garments are the little bibbed aprons.

Slowly but surely the high French heel is giving way to the sensible military heel. A good voile waist has a square tuck collar and a front panel of horizontal tucks.

Don't Forget.

When you are making that new luncheon set don't forget that there are a few other things necessary to complete the effect besides the centerpiece and the various sized dishes. You will need covers for the asters

Angora vest of beige blue and red and scarflike revers which ran to the bottom of the coat with slit pockets in the ends. A tiny bit of fur did duty as a collar.

An "en voyage" model by Lanvin is of gray covert cloth with a collar which develops into a scarf lined with wide black silk braid.

Black silk braid trims many of the velvet suits, and one costume is bordered in white even about the bottom of the skirt.

"CORSETS ARE A NECESSITY"

Apparel Included in Essential Class and No Longer Sold With Fashion and Style Uppermost Thought.

The effect of the world war is making itself felt in the currents of our everyday life. Commercial, civic, social and personal activities have all, to a more or less degree, been subjected to a certain process of readjustment in our effort to win this struggle for a peace that will embrace and succor the world. Therefore, writes Edith M. Burtis, in the People's Home Journal, it has become necessary for women's as well as men's apparel to conform to government rulings, so that the necessary conservation of material and labor shall be maintained, and all unnecessary waste eliminated.

There has been considerable discussion about essentials and nonessentials, and women's corsets have been considered in their relation to this matter. Fortunately for women, and for the results expected from them in their taking up the work of men, corsets are included in the essential class. If a reverse decision had been reached, I am convinced it would not only have resulted in suffering, ill-health and the lessening of real efficiency among women, but it would have worked to the detriment of future generations.

Corsets are as much an essential of woman's dress as their shoes or outer garments. The corset is no longer manufactured and sold with fashion and style the dominant thought in the manufacturer's and retailer's mind. And progressive, thinking women no longer buy and wear corsets solely because they enhance the beauty of the figure. Women know, or should know, that upon the selection of a correct corset, and the proper adjustment of it, depends their enjoyment of health and happiness, and their ability to do worthwhile work in the world.

FOR TABLE LINEN ECONOMY

Paper Napkins and Other Necessaries Supplant More Costly Materials—Utilizing Worn-Out Articles.

On many a table formerly graced by the daintiest and costliest table linen one now finds the humble paper napkin used, while even at dinner, in place of a cloth, the simplest of scalloped centerpieces and dollies cover the glass-protected mahogany. Not only are time, labor and money saved, but also the wear and tear on fine linen, when you know how or at what price it can be replaced. The paper towel may not be very satisfactory, but it is of great advantage where there are children, for it is not only economical, but absolutely sterile.

The hard usage of a laundry causes many a table cloth to wear out on the folds, and, while no longer fit for the table, many are the uses to which it can be put. If still in fairly good condition the two outer sides can be cut into runners about 24 inches wide for the breakfast table, and by crossing them in the center of the table places for four can be set. Or, if you disdain to use paper napkins and towels, cut your old cloths into napkins and towel size, hem neatly and use to save your good linens.

one stitch at beginning of every other needle toward front ten times.

Knit the other shoulder and front to correspond. Put all stitches on one needle; knit forty-two rows. Knit one row in Angora, and finish with three plain, three purl for two inches.

Sew up under arm seams for forty rows, leaving balance for arm-hole; finish neck and arm-holes with one row of single crochet stitch in Angora.

Official Colors for Spring Waists. Ivory, flesh, bisque, silver, sunset, navy and league blue, the last named being a shade created especially for the United Waist League of America.

Have been decided on as the "official" colors for silk waists for next spring by the color committee of that organization. For cotton waists "league" shades will predominate and will include lavender, buff, green, blue, flesh, ivory, white and orchid. This is said to be the smallest number of colors for a given season ever used in the American waist industry. The range was limited purposely in order to comply with conservation requests of the government.

mats, among other things. Make patterns of your mats, cut from the linen or other material from which your dollies are made a half-inch larger all around. Finish the edges as you like those of the dollies and, if you like the work, add a motif or spray from the plate dolly pattern. It is rather foolish, however, to waste time on work that is sure to be covered up.

If you use a bread tray, make a cover to fit, and don't forget the hot-bread cover and a cover for the tea wagon or service tray.

Black in Favor.

Each season brings out its own special colors, with navy blue always in the lead, and this year much black is being worn. It is not the dull, lusterless black of mourning, but black satins and velvets and fine black velours.

Lightening the Hair.

Use a good tar soap in shampooing your hair if you wish to make it lighter.

Charming are those small directorate hats which tie under the chin.

SEED INDUSTRY IS INCREASING

European War Working Wonders in Production, Particularly on Pacific Coast.

WAR GARDENS ADD STIMULUS

Raising of Vegetable Seeds Chiefly Confined to Few Widely Separated Districts—California Is the Largest Producer.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Since the European sources of vegetable seed have been cut off by war conditions, the seed-growing industry in the United States has made rapid developments, particularly in the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain states, according to a report of the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture.

An added stimulus to this industry has been the increased number of war gardens which have been planted in all parts of the country. The commercial production of vegetable seeds is chiefly confined to a few widely separated but well-defined districts, but in exceptional instances the industry has been introduced into new sections through the efforts of contracting seedmen who have sought to expand the production by entering new areas.

The production of onion seed is carried on in many localities. Most of the Western districts where onions are grown for market also raise for their own use and sell the surplus. The largest section of production for onion seed, however, is known as the "river district" of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys in the central part of California.

Carrot Seed in California.

California is the largest producer of carrot seed. Sacramento and Yolo counties rank first, with San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Santa Clara, and San Benito counties ranking as minor producers. In the production of radish seed the situation is reversed, the coast counties of California producing the bulk of the crop, and the river district being unimportant as a producer. Best seed is grown in both the river and coast districts of California, but is probably grown more extensively around Sacramento than in any other portion of the state. Lettuce seed is grown almost exclusively near the coast section of California.



Most of Western Onion Districts Raise Their Seed Supplies and Sell Any Surplus.

particularly in Santa Clara and San Benito counties and also in San Luis Obispo county.

The pea-seed growing districts are widely scattered but are somewhat restricted by the pea weevil. The two largest districts are in eastern Washington and eastern Idaho.

Other Vegetable Seed.

The production of seed of the garden varieties of beans is concentrated in portions of Colorado, California, Washington, and Idaho. The Greeley district of Colorado is the leading district. Lima-bean seed-growing is confined to the coast counties of southern California. Cantaloupe and cucumber seed is produced extensively in Colorado, particularly in the Rocky Ford district or the Arkansas valley. Tomato seed is most extensively produced in Orange county, California, south of Santa Ana. Other seed crops produced in this district are peppers and various vine crops. The principal cabbage-seed growing district is in the Puget sound country, but the growing of cabbage seed is being tried out in other localities and new districts of importance may be developed. This statement also applies to turnip seed.

Spinach seed is produced in California and in the Northwest. During the past season the industry has developed, particularly in Yolo and Sacramento counties of California, but is not confined to that region. Other miscellaneous seeds of minor importance, such as parsnips, salsify and endive, are grown most extensively in San Benito county, California. Cauliflower and broccoli seed is grown in the market growing districts, but have become commercial products only in the Pacific Northwest. Onion sets are grown in the Willamette valley of Oregon, near Woodburn, and also in eastern Colorado.

Keep Cream in Cold Water.

The can of cream should always be kept in cold water in a milkroom free from bed clothes.

Keep Barn Clean.

Keep the barn reasonably clean.

WATCH FOR DISEASE OF COMMON POTATO

Outbreak in East Indicates Introduction of Ailment.

Trouble May Be Recognized by Irregular, Warty Outgrowth—All Suspicious Cases Should Be Reported to Washington.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Gardeners in all parts of the country are asked by the United States department of agriculture to watch for instances of potato wart, a disease that has been discovered in gardens in ten small mining towns in Luzerne county, eastern Pennsylvania, and that it is feared has been carried by European shipments to other districts. The disease may be recognized by irregular, warty outgrowths, beginning in the tender tissues near the eyes and enlarging until the entire potato may be changed into a black and worthless mass.

All suspicious cases should be reported to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to the State



Every Gardener Is Urged to Protect Potato Supply Against Disease by Reporting All Cases to United States Department of Agriculture.

College of Agriculture. All diseased potatoes should be burned and the infested ground staked off.

Several well-established cases of the disease have been discovered in Luzerne county, in eastern Pennsylvania. The extent of the infestation has not yet been determined, but an active survey of this and other districts is now under way. In most of these gardens it has been observed by the owners during the last two seasons. In many gardens it has been severe for three years, while in a few instances it has done considerable damage for four years.

From European Source.

The source of the disease appears to be a shipment of several carloads of European potatoes of inferior quality, distributed in 1912, before the passage of the Plant Quarantine Act. Since that date the importation of potatoes from countries where potato wart is known to exist has been prohibited by the federal horticultural board, but the disease has evidently become established in some localities.

The wart is a disease attacking the tubers and also the stems, causing irregular, warty outgrowths, beginning in the tender tissues near the eyes and enlarging until the entire potato may be changed into a black and worthless mass. The young galls are whitish or greenish, suggesting a cauliflower head. In the present outbreak the disease manifests itself in a very severe form, though in a limited area, practically destroying the whole crop in many of the gardens affected.

There is little danger that the disease will spread rapidly to neighboring states, as the Pennsylvania state authorities, under the leadership of Economic Zoologist J. G. Sanders, are co-operating in the survey and will take the necessary restrictive measures to prevent infective material from moving out of the district.

It is feared that other shipments of European potatoes, made prior to the quarantine, have carried the disease to other districts. It should be sought for, especially in the gardens of industrial and mining villages, which were the principal markets for cheap, foreign potatoes. In such places garbage is thrown into the garden and potatoes are grown continuously, thus favoring the spread of wart diseases.

European experience with wart disease, particularly in England, indicates it to be a very serious trouble. The saving feature is the discovery that certain varieties of potatoes are immune, and only these are now allowed to be planted on infested land.

No American varieties have yet been found resistant. The English sorts will be tried, though experience to date is that European potatoes as a class do not give good results in this country.

GRAIN FOR HOGS ON PASTURE

Raisers Differ Widely on Amount That Should Be Fed—Some Give All They Want.

Hog raisers differ widely regarding the quantity of grain that should be fed to hogs while on pasture. Some feeders give the hogs all the grain they will consume. Others feed a daily ration equal to about 2 or 3 per cent of the live weight of the hog. Still others allow pigs to run on pasture, feeding a 1 per cent grain ration.

INSECTS KILLED BY PLOWING

When Soil Is Put Into Shape for Next Season's Crops Numerous Bugs Are Destroyed.

Plowing which puts the ground into the best condition for crop growing during the coming season will also kill numerous insects that winter in the ground, such as wireworms, cutworms, white grubs and corn ear worms.

DAIRY FACTS

STRONG AND VIGOROUS CALF

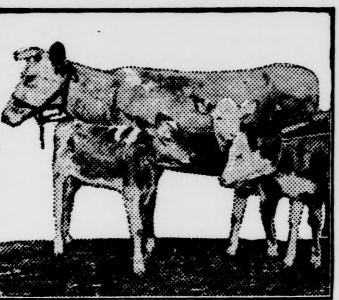
Demand for Desirable Young Stock Justifies Expense in Rearing Dairy Youngsters.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The herd of the next few years is composed of the calves of today, and it is therefore very important that they be strong and vigorous. If the cows have been properly cared for before calving, the calves are generally strong when born. Afterward the vigor of the calves depends upon the care they receive.

The three essentials for successful calf raising are cleanliness, care and regularity. Failure to follow any one of these results in sick or unthrifty calves. If well cared for, each should gain at least a pound a day. In fact, weight is one of the best guides of proper care; no gain indicates that something is wrong.

Most calves at present are raised by hand; that is, they are allowed to nurse only a few times and are then fed from pails. The common plan is



Cleanliness, Care and Regularity Are the A, B and C of Profitable Calf Raising.

to allow the calves to nurse once and then obtain the first, or colostrum milk, after which they are fed from pails. If the calves are weaned early they are more easily taught to drink and the cows forget them sooner.

Weaning is a critical time, but if the calves are handled properly at that time there will usually be no trouble. That is the time to pay particular attention to cleanliness, care and regularity. All pails must be scrupulously clean, and the pens kept clean and plenty of bedding supplied. Damp quarters or dirty pails will surely cause sickness. Once stunted by sickness the calves make slow growth and require more feed for the same gains in weight.

Young calves require fresh, clean and warm milk—not in large quantities but always a little less than the appetite demands. At first, four to five pounds of milk is sufficient for one feed when given twice daily. When fed in this way the feeds should be as nearly as possible 12 hours apart. If it can be arranged, the calves should be fed three times a day for the first week and the quantity at a feed thus correspondingly reduced.

Regularity must not be forgotten, for it is essential in calf raising. Regular feeding and a uniform quantity prevent much trouble. Never try to guess at the quantity of milk; weigh it! Don't estimate the temperature of the milk; use a thermometer! The finger is not sensitive enough to gauge the temperature of the milk when it is between 70 degrees and 90 degrees F. The first is too cold, the latter is right.

The quality of milk is increased gradually so that in two weeks of age the calves are getting daily 14 to 16 pounds apiece. At that age, if the calves are vigorous, skim milk may be substituted for whole milk. Make the change gradually, substituting a pound at a time. Usually the change takes a week or ten days, depending on the condition of the calves. At the same age, offer them a little clean dry grain, such as bran; bright, clean hay also should be placed conveniently. If skim milk is plentiful, feed up to 20 pounds a day to each calf and continue for several months. When it is scarce, calves may usually be weaned at about six weeks and put on dry feed.

The care during the first few weeks is very important if healthy calves are to be raised. Cleanliness, care and regularity in feeding return good profits in strong, vigorous calves.

INCREASE MILK PRODUCTION

Much Depends on Selection, Breeding and Management—Eliminate Unprofitable Cows.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

How to obtain large production most economically is the great problem of every dairyman. Economical production depends primarily on selection, breeding and feeding, care and management. It requires that all unprofitable cows be eliminated, that the remainder be bred to first-class bulls, and that each cow in the herd be fed a properly balanced ration according to production. It also requires the intelligent feeding, care and management of calves and young stock.

Dairy Products Favored.

Dairymen enjoy the unique distinction of being the only food products which the food administration has urged upon the consuming public.

Lasting Effects of Scours. The effects of scours on calves are lasting. They stunt the calf and often times kill it if nothing is done to stop them.

Keep Barn Clean. Keep the barn reasonably clean.

NANKING



Temple Near Nanking.

Of all China's great cities I found Nanking the richest in historical interest, says Dr. A. B. Leavelle in an account of his travels in China, published in the Los Angeles Times. It is 205 miles inland on the banks of that wonderful waterway, the Yangtze river. Its history dates back, under different names, several centuries before Christ, and it has served under a number of dynasties as the capital city. Nanking is very advantageously situated for defense and has the vantage point striven for by many of the leaders of China's numerous rebellions. It was here that Dr. Sun Yat Sen lived and took his oath of office as president of the Republic of China in 1912. During our stay in this city we were entertained in that great yamen, formerly owned by Li Hung Chang, ex-minister to America.

The present walls of Nanking are among the finest in China, being 90 feet high, 40 feet thick and 22 miles long. In their construction no fewer than 4,000,000 workmen were employed. These walls have now been built more than 1,000 years and, though moss covers most of the brick, are well preserved. The past glories of this city are indicated by arched bridges of carved stone; by the ruins of the world-famous porcelain pagoda; the examination halls containing cells for 30,000 students, the near-by ancient Confucian temples; the drum tower, and the precious stone tea houses. The celebrated mausoleum of Hung Wu, the humble founder of the Ming dynasty, we saw just outside the city walls. For miles it is surrounded by huge carved granite figures of animals and solid stone images, known as the Ming tombs. This is one of the most picturesque places known to history.

Purple Mountain That Was Chained. All is overshadowed by Purple Mountain, where the greatest battle of Chinese history was fought. The wife of one of the emperors declared she could see this mountain move, and to relieve his people of their terror he set forth with 1,000,000 coolies and constructed a huge iron chain about its base. Since that day it has not moved. Taking a steam-whistle we proceeded up the world-famous West river right through China's present theater of war.

Our good captain, having a big consignment of silver aboard, was sure the pirates would take us, and at night-fall placed "Big Doc" (my brother) and me in a private cabin adjoining his on the bridge, all of which was enclosed in iron grating with locked doors. We had 300 Chinese herded below on the deck which had no beds, as they preferred the floor. I was glad of the chance to see them at their evening meal of rice, bamboo sprouts and chopped duck, served before them as they reclined, a half-dozen or more eating with chopsticks out of the same large bowl. It certainly was a great sight. Then they passed around the community water pipe, which after a few puffs would lay them out to sleep. Oh, say, did you ever see a duck boat? Well, all along here you see these peculiar boats with overhanging sides equipped to accommodate something like 4,000 ducks. They land at a new grazing place each day, throw down a bamboo gangplank and herd them like sheep—a call will bring back

any straying drake. In the afternoon when the call is given "all aboard," you never saw such a scrambling and falling into the water to get up that gangway, for the last half-dozen get a sound thrashing for being late. It looked like a crush at a theater fire.

A Flood at Vuchow. We finally reached Vuchow, the "Big Doc" and his charming wife, formerly of the blue grass, showed me the most interesting ten days of my life. I could forget three-fourths of it all and still have enough left to write a book. I arrived in time to see what their city is most famous for, a flood. It rose 45 feet, inundating a great part of the city, driving the natives to the hills, on to house tops, and a few who were able to pay 40 cents a day, to house boats.

Of course, we lost no time in seeing that great missionary hospital of which my brother is chief surgeon and superintendent. He had three Chinese men and ten Chinese women nurses, trained also as Bible students, and an accommodation about 150 patients. They have every heinous disease and affliction conceivable—leprosy, typhus, Asiatic cholera, smallpox, tuberculosis, dengue fever, opium smokers' poison, and plague. The first sight that struck my eyes was a woman who had just come in with her throat cut wide open and bleeding to death. The bleeding was quickly stopped, and the Bible women going to work at once, found that she had suffered from guilty conscience and cut her throat to let the evil spirits out of her body.

Hot and Cold Water. A sanitary drinking fountain from which English both hot and cold water is the decidedly novel feature to be found on a street in Ounay, a mining town in western Colorado. The fountain consists of an ornamental cast-iron post from which extend two curved arms, each supporting a basin, in the center of which is an overflow cup. From the one flows cold water piped from snow-fed mountain streams, while from the other runs hot water drawn from near-by hot springs, of which there are many in the vicinity.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Chrysanthemum Is China's. There is a common belief that the chrysanthemum originated in Japan, but like many other good things, it was really borrowed from the Chinese. It is, however, the royal flower of Japan, appears on the seal of the emperor, and on the postage stamps of the country, while it has been the principal feature of an annual fête for 900 years. Adopted though it was, the Japanese have done so much with the chrysanthemum that they feel they have a right to call it their own.

Light Reading. "Wall, I'll declare," exclaimed old Missus Prude. "The stories in some of these current magazines are enough to shock a body." And so saying she threw off her switch for the sake of comfort and wired her eyes to the page.

Against Wearing Black. The woman's committee, council of national defense, advises against wearing black as mourning for deceased soldiers—instead, a black band.

As the miners come out of the pit they hand their lamps to the girls through a little window in the lamp-room, receiving them again next day, cleaned and filled, on their return to work.

Saving the timber into lengths for pit-props to support the roof in the mine is another branch of labor undertaken by women and girls. Thus do the girls assist the miner to fulfill his great task of supplying the allied nations with the coal which Marshal Foch assures us is "the key to victory." Thus do they help to light his way and to keep him safe. Cupid, too, is busy at the pits today. Many a knight of the Silver Badge returns to find a bride among the bonnie lassies on the pit-brow.—London Mail.

Plea for Tolerance. The only atmosphere in which strong, manly controversy, which is one of the noblest activities of the earth, can truly live and flourish is the atmosphere of tolerance—an atmosphere whose elements are respect for personal qualities and trust in the power of truth.—Phillips Brooks.

Middletown Transcript

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"TEARS, IDLE TEARS"

WHAT pitiful boobies those erst-while swaggering Hun autocrats are! That monkey-faced Kaiser heir, the "Clown" Prince who four years ago, a brave tin soldier decked out in cheap war finery, was fairly hungering for the Big Butchery to begin, weeps like a silly bull-calf when kicked out of his king-job sneaking off with his cowardly papa to Holland! All Germany is whimperingly begging for the mercy they never showed. Then that insolent armistice envoy, Dr. Erzberger, cringingly begs pity of Marshal Foch. "Have you no sympathy for the German people, sniffs the cowardly brute. "We want peace." All the world remembers the "sympathy" the German people had for the victims of the Hun brutalities in Belgium and France.

"Sir I have the terms of protocol which being signed will bring peace," dryly replied Marshal Foch. The Hun director read part of the peace terms, and then burst into tears! A moist time all around these "blut und eisen" "blood and iron" warriors are having just now, blubbering like a lot of spanked nursery kids!

THE KAISER, A SKETCH

"AMSTERDAM, Nov. 25.—"How Wilhelm Held Out" is the title of an article in the Frankfort Volks Stimme by Wilhelm Carle, a Socialist, who discovered the hoards of provisions which the one-time Emperor had in his Berlin palace.

"The quantity," the writer says, "exceeded all expectations. In large, white tiled rooms was everything—literally everything—one can imagine in foodstuffs. It is inconceivable that after four years of war such huge quantities could be hoarded."

"There was meat and game in cold storage, salted provisions in large cases, white meat in sacks piled to the roof, thousands of eggs, gigantic boxes filled with tea, coffee, chocolate, lard, jelly and jam, hundreds of sugar loaves and endless stacks of peas, beans, dried fruits and biscuits. Their value amounts to several hundred thousand marks."

"These hoarded foodstuffs could not be better used than to be preserved as a lasting memorial to our posterity, which should see how, while millions in Germany starved, those elected by the grace of God held out."

The Kaiser is a subject that excites alternately anger and disgust; you feel like cursing him one moment, and puking the next. Every detail of his wicked life arouses sentiments of indignation, contempt or some other shameful passion.

As a soldier, "a knight on carpet consideration only," as brave and as boastful as a Falstaff; as a ruler, "a king of shreds and patches," a mountebank falsely pretending a "divine right" to play his bloody role of a Nero tyrant and a Herod murderer of innocents; a cheap religious fakir, he patronizes his Maker and impiously dares to make Him an approving partner of his sanguinary deeds; emulous of a military renown he lacks the courage and the genius to earn, he is constantly attitudinizing, viewing from a very safe distance the battlefield, with his lickspittle Boswell, a hireling poetaster named Rosser, to photograph him pompously posing a la Napoleon on horseback; cold-bloodedly demanding that the mothers of Germany surrender all their sons as cannon fodder to serve his selfish ends, but all the while carefully keeping his own cowardly whelps out of harm's way.

A hollow sham without one real redeeming good quality to save his name from everlasting contempt, it is, finally, very fitting to read one of his starving subjects describe his larders filled with \$60,000 worth of every delicacy that could tempt the appetite of an Apicius meanwhile all Germany goes as lean as a hungry wolf!

THANKS BE TO GOD

ALTHOUGH at this season of Thanksgiving many hearts throughout our Nation are torn with grief because of their heroic sons, husbands, and brothers who by thousands have made the supreme sacrifice to purchase the safety of their own and other lands; yet have we much, very much, to be thankful for now that at last the just God of Battles has rebuked the cruel and wicked Huns who for over four years like ravening beasts of prey have been at the world's throat, and in His own good time given to our arms and those of our Allies a just victory, that will presently bring all the manifold blessings of PEACE.

We in America, signally blest, too, in our basket and store, should be deeply grateful to God that our land has been spared the awful visitations of the Hunnish deeds of blood and violence that have filled all Europe with anguish, sorrow and misery.

We are deeply grateful to God that we have been privileged, though almost too late, to rescue imperiled Europe from the despoiling hands of those brutal Huns.

We are especially thankful that it has pleased the God of our fathers who taught "their hands to war and their fingers to fight" in the just cause of freedom, to also teach ours when weak and foolish counsels in high places, had long paralyzed the Nation's righteous resentment at the wicked practices of bloody-minded kings and their wicked peoples.

We also gratefully thank God who in deep mercy is making this awful holocaust of War prove a spiritual blessing to the whole land, and above all to the millions of young heroes who have so successfully fought the battles of our own and the world's freedom—an awakening that is redounding to the Nation's greatest good by disclosing to it that the unseen things of the spirit are of far more worth than the things of time and sense, that indeed, in this as in the eternal world, God reigns.

EUROPE NEEDS FOOD

Food Administration Declares It Is an Absolute Sin to Waste Food—Food Has Become Sacred.

Europe is still sending an insistent call for more food. We must send it if the war is to go on efficiently. If we eat it all we cannot ship it, and the food administration has already tried to picture how much that wheat is needed by people who will starve if they do not get it, the food administration states.

"For the least bit of heedlessness on your part in food conservation some one somewhere in the world must suffer—privately," an official statement declares. "The food administration has mastered the problem of America's food in such a way that every ounce of food conserved and kept in the currents of trade goes to an empty stomach in Europe."

"It is an absolute sin to waste food. Food has become sacred. Food means life; it means somebody's life, and you cannot escape responsibility."

"There is no waste of food among the allied nations."

WAR BREAD COSTLY TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Every year the British government pays \$200,000,000 toward the cost of that nation's war bread. That is the principal reason why English bread prices are lower today to the consumer than in America. Incidentally the British bread is much poorer than the American.

Great Britain has taken over all home grown grain, bought at an arbitrary price, and all imported wheat bought in markets of the world at prevailing prices. This is turned over to the mills by the government at a price that allows the adulterated war bread loaf of four pounds to sell at 18 cents. The two pound loaf costs 9 cents, and the one pound loaf sells for 5 cents.

In milling, however, 14 per cent. more flour is extracted from the wheat than in America. And there is a compulsory adulteration of 20 per cent. and an allowable adulteration of 50 per cent.

Compared with American bread, the British product is only about 65 per cent. pure at its best.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger extraction, the four pound loaf sells for 16 cents.

AMERICAN SAVINGS WILL MEASURE WHEAT EXPORTS

"We have already exported the whole of the surplus of the 1917 wheat harvest, over and above the normal demands of our own population. It is necessary, therefore, for the food administration to restrict export of wheat so as to retain in the United States sufficient supplies to carry our own people until the next harvest."

"Therefore all exports of wheat from now forward are limited entirely to volume of saving made by the American people in their consumption of wheat and wheat products."

"We continued wheat shipments for December as far as our situation allowed, but even with all the conservation made we were still unable to load several hundred thousand tons of foodstuffs urgently required by the allied nations during the month of December alone."

HERBERT HOOVER.

BIG CORN CROP IS NOW MOVING

More Than 3,000 Million Bushels Raised in 1917—Gives Big Surplus.

SAVES WORLD FOOD SITUATION

America Beginning Greatest Corn Consumption in History, Using Cereal in Many Delicious Dishes.

Corn, America's greatest cereal crop, is now moving rapidly to market. More than 3,000 million bushels—50 bushels for every man, woman and child in America—were raised in 1917. It was a mighty crop. The actual increase is about 500 million bushels. And this extra store of grain is coming on to the market in the nick of time, since the American wheat surplus has been sent to help feed famine threatened Europe.

Just as it happened in the Colonial days, the War of the Revolution, and the Civil War, corn has actually become the nation's mainstay.

In the entire list of America's food commodities there is no item that is better than corn. In puddings, bread, corn pone, and as hominy combined with meat or eggs, corn is without a peer. Housewives are fast learning the large number of delicious dishes that may be made with corn and their families are benefiting by an increased use of the cereal. Corn, more than any other cereal, contains all of the elements essential to maintaining life and health.

In order that the fighting men abroad and in the army camps at home may be fed, and in order that actual families may be kept from the nations associated with America in the war, the citizens of America are finding corn products delicious and palatable on "wheatless days" and glory in the fact that "wheatless days" here mean more wheat for the war worn allied nations in Europe.

England, France and Italy must be fed from America's great storehouse. They will get some corn—especially Italy—but most of their grain shipments must be wheat. Their ability to use corn is small compared to the facilities they have for using wheat. And it is the opinion of officials in Washington that the present is no time to try and change the eating habits of Europe.

America's greatest use of corn will be in the form of corn bread and corn meal, mixed with wheat in the making of leavened bread.

Mixed with 80 per cent. wheat flour, corn meal can be used in bread making, producing a loaf more nutritious than bread baked with wheat alone. It is a fact corn millers will verify that dozens of the large American bakers have been successfully using a corn flour in bread making for several years.

Tommy girls, served at breakfast with a poached egg, or eaten at any other meal with meats or gravies, is another use of corn that will become unusually popular during the war.

Corn syrup to sweeten corn cakes, and corn oil for use in all kinds of cooking, are two more products that are already welcomed in thousands of American homes.

THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

Food saving is in its essence the daily individual service of all the people. Every group can substitute, and even the great majority of thirty people can save a little—and the more luxurious elements of the population can, by reduction to simple living, save much. This means no more than that we should eat plenty, but wisely and without waste.

NOTICE

Estate of Joseph R. Heldmyer Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Joseph R. Heldmyer late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto John Heldmyer Jr., on the tenth day of October A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the tenth day of October A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

JOHN HELDMYER
Administrator
Address
L. IRVING HANDY, Esq.
Attorney at law
Ford Bldg.
Wilmington, Del.

Estate of Katherine W. Vallandigham Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Katherine W. Vallandigham late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were truly granted unto Edward N. Vallandigham on the First day of November A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator C. T. A. without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator C. T. A. on or before the First day of November A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

EDWARD N. VALLANDIGHAM
Administrator C. T. A.
Address
Edward N. Vallandigham
Chestnut Hill,
Massachusetts.

Estate of John P. Carey Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John P. Carey late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Catherine E. Carey on the Twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payments to the Administratrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administratrix on or before the Twenty-eighth day of October A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

CATHERINE E. CAREY
Administratrix.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE



It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON

Middletown, : Delaware

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A Large New Castle County Grain and Stock Farm at Public Sale

The "Bank Farm," owned by Mr. Alan Cuninghame, located near Fieldsboro, on the Taylor's Bridge Road, containing 301 acres of land, dwelling and out-buildings and all the stock, teams, cows, hogs, farm tools and implements necessary for the conduct of this large tract of land, also to be sold on the premises immediately following the sale of land.

MONDAY, DEC. 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Full details can be found on the front page of this paper.
DIXIE REALTY CO.
Offices with Wm. M. Hope, Atty.
Dover, Delaware

For Sale

One five passenger Ford Touring car, been used 3 months, only run 1000 miles. Paint and tires as good as new. Also nicely paneled and painted truck body for same, cost \$95 new. Owner has no use for same and must sell quick. Can be seen at the residence of Edward Clayton, Blackbird station.

THOMAS W. PLUMMER
R. D. Townsend, Del.

For Sale

One six hole Corn Sheller, 1 1/2x22 Hay Press, 4 York Carriages, 2 Rubber-tire Carriages, 1 Family Carriage. Rubber tires put on carriage wheels by best process. 1 Invalids wheel chair Carriages, and Automobiles painted and repaired.

F. DUGGAN
Odessa, Del.

For Sale

Good Ford Truck body will hold 80 baskets. New, been run 300 miles, worn drive as good as new. Owner has no use for same.

Apply to
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For Rent

The home part of the Cooch farm at Cooch's Bridge, Del. Mansion house and 150 acres of land of which about 70 is tillable. Possession March 1st. or earlier if desired.

EDWARD W. COOCH,
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FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN
We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

DIVORCE

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SS.
THE STATE OF DELAWARE,
To The Sheriff of New Castle County,
Greeting:

Whereas, Bernard F. Fox by his Petition to the Judges of our Superior Court, filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court in and for New Castle County, for the cause of complaint therein alleged, has made application to our said Judges that a decree may be pronounced dissolving the marriage existing between the Petitioner and Kathryn E. Fox.

We Therefore, Command You, as you were heretofore commanded, that you summon Kathryn E. Fox so that she be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at the next term thereof to be held at Wilmington, on Monday, the Fourth day of November next to answer the allegations of the said petitioner, Bernard F. Fox according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also to do and receive what the Court shall then and there consider concerning her in this behalf as to the Court shall seem meet and consistent with the provisions of the said Act of Assembly. And have you then there this writ. Witness, the Honorable James Fennell, at Wilmington, the sixteenth day of September A. D. nineteen hundred and eighteen issued September 27, 1918.
JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH,
Prothonotary.

BOCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. INC

The Woman's College of Delaware

Will open for the Fall Term on Thursday, September 19, 1918

Four years' courses leading to degrees in—
Arts and Science Education
Home Economics Agriculture
Two years' course leading to certificates in—
Education and Home Economics
Tuition free to all students from Delaware.
For catalog and other information, write to
Dean WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Ph. D.,
Newark, Delaware.

ENLIST IN

The Students' Army Training Corps with a view to becoming an officer. Special courses at DELAWARE COLLEGE begin September 18, 1918, under auspices of War Department, which furnishes board, room, uniform, and privates pay of thirty dollars a month. A unique chance to train your self to become an officer or technical expert. Entrance requirement completion of four year High School course of its equivalent. Various courses in Arts and Science, Agriculture and Engineering (including Marine Transportation). Write instantly for information to
E LAURENCE SMITH, Dean,
Newark, Delaware

THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.

Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.



Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions. The Goldie College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success. The least possible time.

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If you do not make a will your estate may be disposed of by law very differently from the way you would wish. Make a will and appoint this Company your Executor.

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SUGAR TESTED MORAL FIBER

Doubters Declared Saving Staples Would Be Easy Compared With Sacrificing Luxuries.

FIGURES SHOW RESULTS.

Americans Demonstrated Sturdy Support of War by Conserving for the Benefit of the Allies.

When figures began to show definitely that the people of the United States were actually reducing their consumption of foods needed abroad, the United States Food Administration was told that it was comparatively easy to bring about conservation of staple necessities, but that it would be far more difficult to accomplish an actual decrease in the use of luxuries. The doubters took sugar as an example, and declared that it would be practically impossible to bring our consumption of sugar down to a point that would meet only the food needs of the people.

Now that demands upon ocean tonnage will be lightened, European nations will be able to go farther afield for foodstuffs, and will no longer be entirely dependent for sugar upon North American supplies. With the stocks now in prospect, we will have sufficient sugar to place this country back upon normal consumption if the present short rations in Europe are not materially increased. If the European ration is to be materially increased, it can be only through the American people's making it possible by continued restriction to a greater or less extent here.

The fact that the Food Administration has been able to relax the voluntary sugar ration is in itself proof that the ration of two pounds per person per month was generally observed throughout the country. This conservation allowed the Food Administration to build up a reserve, and to tide over the period of scarcity, until the new crops of Louisiana cane and beet sugar were ready for distribution. The records of the Food Administration show that in July, August, September and October 1918 tons were distributed. Normal consumption for that period is 1,000,000 tons. This shows a definite, concrete saving of over 500,000 tons. These figures apply to sugar consumed on the table, in the kitchen and in the various industries, and show conclusively that in the homes and public eating places of America, where 70 per cent. of all our sugar is consumed, the sugar consumption has been reduced by more than one-third.

In the four-month period beginning with July, this country normally uses 400,000 tons of sugar per month. Last July 280,000 tons entered into distribution. In August only 225,000 tons were distributed. In September the figures showed 270,000 tons, and then fell to 230,000 tons in October. There could be no more definite proof that the American people have given their loyal co-operation and support of the war.

AN AMERICAN HABIT THAT WAS EXPANDED.

Coming to the relief of the distressed is not a new sensation to us. Having sent shipments of food to the famine sufferers of India as offhand as the housewife hands out a cut of the loaf to the wayfarer, it seemed the most natural thing in the world to succor Belgium, to take on the feeding of a nation quite informally.

The test of peace is to summon for the healing of nations devotion equal to that given the tasks of war.

Save
that we may share
Save food

METHODS OF DEMOCRACY.

The extent to which the United States Food Administrator has relied on the voluntary support of the American people is shown by a statement made by the United States Food Administrator speaking before the Senate Agricultural Committee less than three months after this country entered the war. That he was justified in his implicit confidence in the strength of democracy has been clearly reflected by the measure of support we have lent the Allies.

"If democracy is worth anything," Mr. Hoover declared, "we can do these things by co-operation, by stimulation, by self-sacrifice, by the patriotic mobilization of the brains of this country. If it cannot be done in this manner it is better that we accept German domination and confess to failure of our political ideals, acquiesce in the superiority of the German conception, and send for the Germans to instruct us in its use."

By saving and sharing America kept the world together during the war crisis. By saving and sharing America will help to bring the healing of nations.

America's
food
Saving
starving people

Public Sale

The undersigned intending to discontinue farming will sell at Public Sale on the "McCrone Farm," on the road leading from Boyds Corner to Port Penn.

Thursday, Dec. 12, 1918

At 10 o'clock, Sharp
The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

18 Head of Horses, Mules, Colts

No. 1. ROWDY, Brown Horse, 19 years old, work anywhere.
No. 2. DELAWARE, Brown Horse, 15 years old, good worker and driver.
No. 3. PRIDE OF ENGLAND, Bay Horse, 15 years old, good as any man has.
No. 4. ADRIE, Bay Mare, 11 years old, good worker.
No. 5. LIZZIE, Bay Mare, 8 years old, weighs 1200 lbs., work anywhere.
No. 6. LUCY, Bay Mare, 6 years old, good work mare.
No. 7. DAISY, Grey Mare, 6 years old, elegant worker.
No. 8. COMET, Light Bay Mare, 6 years old, a fine Percheron mare.
No. 9. LADY, Grey Mare, 5 years old, work anywhere.
No. 10. FANNIE, Black Mare, 4 years old, work anywhere, sired by Prince March.
No. 11. ROWDY BOY, Sorrel Horse, 4 years old a fine horse, sired by Prince March.
No. 12. PRINCE MARCH, Bay Horse, 4 years old, good worker and driver, sired by Prince March.
No. 13. JERRY, Brown Mule, 14 years old, work anywhere.
No. 14. ROSIE, Bay Colt, coming 3 years old.
Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18. Four Yearling Colts, Prince March Stock.

25 Head of CATTLE

Graded Holsteins and Guernseys, consisting of 21 Milch Cows, 3 Yearling Heifers, 1 Holstein Bull, 3 years old. Anyone wanting good Cows will do well to attend this Sale, as I know what they are, having raised all of them but two, some will be fresh and some close springers by day of Sale.

Farming Implements, &c.

Four Iron Axle Farm Wagons, two of them Asplum make, wide tires and nearly new; 1 Milk Hauler, Asplum make; 2 O-horse Binders, 7ft. cut, 2 Osborne Mowers, 1 Hay Loader, John Deere make; 1 Side Delivery Rake, Hay Tedder, Horse Rake, John Deere Gang Plow, Deere Sulky Plow, 2 2-horse Oliver Plows, 3 3-horse Oliver Plows, 3 section Springtooth Harrow, 2 section Springtooth Harrow, 2 Drag Harrows, Disc Harrow, Farmers Favorite Disc Grain Drill, 11 hoe; Roller, 3 Sulky Cultivators, 4 hand Cultivators, U. S. Corn Planter, Corn Sheller, Eureka Grain Sower, Platform Scales, Buffalo robe, Extension Ladder, 32 feet; Large Tent, either for camping, or covering wheat stacks, Sprayers, Circular Saw and Bench, Single, Double, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Horse Trees, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, 3 Riggins, Grain Bags and everything to be found on a farm.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS
One Surrey, Family Carriage, 1 York Carriage, 12-seated Sleigh, with Bells; 1 set double Carriage Harness, set single Carriage Harness, set Fearborn Harness, 4 set Vagon Harness, 3 with Breechings, 9 sets Plow Harness, Collars, Bridles, Halters and Blankets.

DAIRY FIXTURES, &c.
1 Milk Cooler, holds 9 cans, 18 Creamery Cans, 5 Milk Buckets, 1 Buckeye Incubator, 60 eggs capacity; 3 large Tables, 2 Benches, 2 large Meat Barrels, Lard Furnace.
Hay by the ton and Corn by the bushel.

TERMS OF SALE

All sums of \$20.00 and under, Cash; over that amount a Credit of 12 months will be given by purchaser giving bankable note with approved endorser, interest added from day of sale. Positively no goods to be removed until the conditions are complied with.

WM. A. McCRONE
EUGENE RACINE, Auct.
WM. G. JANVIER, Inside Clerk,
HAROLD BATTEN, Outside Clerk.

FARMS

If you want to buy or sell a farm in Delaware, Eastern Maryland, or S. E. Pennsylvania, write or call on me. I have over a million dollars' worth of choice farms, water fronts, village properties, country stores, etc. for sale.

Send for new FALL CATALOGUE, giving full details of price, location, etc. Mailed free.

ALBERT L. TEELE
FARM AGENCY

Main Office, Newark, Delaware
G. F. GOOTEE, Local Agent
Smyrna, Delaware

Notice to Home seekers and Investors

Having sold twelve houses since Sept. 1st, 1918 still have a few listed suitable for most any demand also.
Farm of 125 acres, 20 acres meadow, balance high dry land naturally drained, well fenced, all necessary buildings new, 3 acres fine Alfalfa. Handy to school, Church and R. R. Station.
Farm of 196 acres tillable. Good land, well located, 5 field system, 65 acres in wheat, all of which goes with the farm, near R. R. Church and School. Farm of 177 acres, 140 tillable, balance wood 1000 peach and 250 pear trees. Fair buildings and fences. 40 acres in wheat clear to purchaser plenty winter feed. Possession by January 1st, 1919.
Farm of 20 acres. Ample buildings, well located on stone road two miles from town. Nice little home for any wishing to retire.

JAY C. DAVIS
Middletown, Del.
Phone 168.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be
R. S. Carpenter's Store, Port Penn
MONDAY, NOV. 25th, 1918
From 9 to 11 A. M.
TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING NOVEMBER 1918
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.
Office of Lee Sparks, Odessa, Del.
THURSDAY, NOV. 27th, 1918
From 2 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:
Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at
Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
November 9th, December 28th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
November 18th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME
Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED.
SECTION 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

Pencader Hundred

The taxable residents of Pencader Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred will be at the
NEWARK DEPOT, BRYAN'S STORE
NOVEMBER 18th, 1918
FROM 9 to 11 A. M.
DAVETT'S MILL
NOVEMBER 18th, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.
DEC. 30 FROM 9 to 11 A. M.
GLASGOW, BROOK'S STORE
NOVEMBER 19, DEC. 31, FROM 9 to 11 A. M.
PORTER, BRADLEY'S STORE
NOV. 19, DEC. 31.
FROM 1 to 3 P. M.
SUMMIT BRIDGE, SALMON'S STORE
NOV. 20, FROM 9 to 11 A. M., DEC. 30, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.
KIRKWOOD, KING'S STORE
NOV. 20, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED.

SECTION 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

EDWARD O. WALTON,
Collector of Taxes for Pencader Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be
AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY,
IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING NOVEMBER 1918,
From 2 P. M. until evening

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:
Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

It's Time to Buy That Winter Suit and Overcoat

Our Suits and Overcoats are the old reliable kind, all-wool and hand-tailored, and remember, in these days of higher prices, you don't get them everywhere, every day. We have never offered such values in our experience of thirty years and over in the Clothing business as we are offering to-day. (Considering the present market price.)

Suits and Overcoats

Men and Young Men

\$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35.

MACKINAW

Mackinaws are our most popular Overcoat, warm, serviceable and not in your way like an Overcoat.

BOYS' MACKINAW—7.50, 8.50, 10.00.
MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S MACKINAW—7.50, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00.

UNDERWEAR

Men's and Boys' Shirts and Drawers—Men's and Boys' Union Suits. All wool some-one-half cotton, others all cotton, any price or quality you could wish.

Men's Wool Half Hose

Men's Wool Half Hose will be a luxury this winter, because they are scarce at present. We have a good stock, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Night Robes and Pajamas

Flannel Night Robes and Pajamas, 1.50, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50.

CHRISTMAS RESULTS

Do your Christmas shopping early, avoid rush and get the best selection. We have our usual line of useful Christmas goods ready to show you. Gloves and Auto Gauntlets, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs plain and initial, also, the popular khaki Handkerchiefs, Silk Suspenders, Garters, Belts, with plain and silver buckles; Umbrellas, Suit Cases, Traveling Bags, and any useful garment or notion you could wish for men or boys.

EDWARD G. WALLS

Store Open Wednesday Night Until 9 o'clock

Saturday Night Until 11 "

Main Street, Smyrna, Del.

Beginning December 16th, our store will be open Every Night until 9 o'clock to accommodate Christmas shoppers.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be
AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
SATURDAY, NOV. 30th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.
AT BLACKBIRD,
MONDAY, NOV. 25th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.
RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTON
FRIDAY, NOV. 29th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

The Most Loved

of All Presents



Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

The Transcript \$1.00

H. C. PRIESTER

"I MAKE THEM"

SIGNS

Of Every Description

YOU NEED THEM

A Postal will Bring us together

Address, Port Penn, Del.



ON OF YOUR PERIME ROASTS

of tender tootsome meat, is really the most economical, for there is no waste to it. Every bit can be used. That would still be true even if our prices were higher than others. But wise housekeepers who have made comparisons declare our prices are as low as those for meats of any grade.

Lewis' Meat Market

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles

for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL

515 E. Third St.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Phone 358



\$3.00
\$4.00
\$5.00
\$7.50

Exceptional Shoe Values

For Men

In most places the Shoes you paid \$4.00 for a year to eighteen months ago will cost you from \$5.00 to \$6.00 this Fall.

Because we sized up the leather situation correctly we can still offer you the very latest lasts and styles in Brown and Black leathers at a saving of at least one dollar.

500 Pairs of Men's Every-Day

Work Shoes

at One Dollar Less than to-day's prices. They were bought eighteen months ago. The price is 3.00 and 4.00. These extraordinary values cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

BOYS' SHOES, the Best Quality—

Prices Moderate, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50

BATH ROBES

Fancy thick figured Blanket Bathrobes for warmth and service, 5.00, 7.50, 8.50.

Sweater Coats and Slip-Overs

A great variety of colors—Khaki, Green, Heather, Maroon, Navy, Oxford, Light Gray and Black.

BOYS' SWEATERS—1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00.

MEN'S SWEATERS—2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 7.50, 10.00.

Why Not?

"YOU leave at 7:30? Well, suppose you telephone me when you are leaving."

Are not such calls really unnecessary?

We knit; we work for the Red Cross; we conserve wheat; we conserve food—

Why not conserve telephone usage?

Making only the necessary calls will mean a better distribution of the telephone equipment and the operators' services. It will aid in the uninterrupted telephone communication that must be accorded industry and the government for the completion of the war program.

Conserve your telephone calls and encourage your friends to do likewise.



A series of intimate talks on conserving telephone usage written by a woman, from a woman's point of view and for women.

THE DIAMOND STATE
TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. BARDO, District Manager,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

JAMES J. ROSS, President.

WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM
Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

\$700,000.00

resent Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

\$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS
WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

TRANSCRIPT \$1.00

HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well."

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles."

so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARY BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Sometimes there are serious conditions where a hospital operation is the only alternative, but on the other hand so many women have been cured by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after doctors have said that an operation was necessary—every woman who wants to avoid an operation should give it a fair trial before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

If complications exist, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of many years experience is at your service.

When You Need a Good Tonic Take BABEK

THE QUICK AND SURE CURE FOR Malaria, Chills, Fever and Grippe

ALL DRUGGISTS or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.



TAKES IDEA FROM AMERICA

France Plans Establishment of Public Libraries Modeled on System of the United States.

"The public library idea was a new one to the French people," says World's Work. "They have seen it in operation and leaders of French thought believe it is something France needs. A committee, with the president of the French republic as its chairman, has been created to work out plans for the establishment in France of a system of public libraries modeled on American lines."

"Plans are maturing for the establishment in France, after the fighting is over, of an enormous system of schools and universities for the better education of our soldiers during the period of demobilization. It will take as long to get our men back as it has taken to get them over—longer, probably, because there will be no pressing need for haste. Talleyrand said: 'You can make a soldier out of a civilian, but you cannot make a civilian out of a military man.' Our government is going to try to do what Talleyrand said was impossible. Our men have got to be educated for their return as individual units to civil life and not as a military mass. The library war service is tending more and more definitely toward this educational objective."

Not After That.

"War has evidently no terrors for your husband, Mrs. Grim."

"No; we have two girls in the next flat taking singing lessons, a woman pianist on the floor above practices scales five hours a day, a man below plays the trombone every night and there are nine phonographs in the building. He said he wanted to go somewhere where he could have a little rest and quiet."

Quite True.

"This prohibition movement is a serious problem."

"Yes, it requires sober thought."

Roller skates are used to save time by women messengers in the arsenal at Rock Island.

Thousands of under-nourished people have found that Grape-Nuts

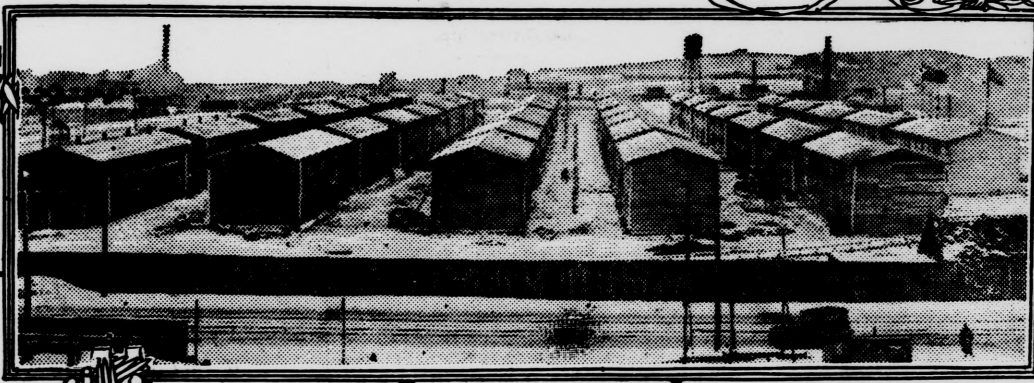
food—a scientific blend of nourishing cereals—helps wonderfully in building health and happiness.

\$60,000 worth of seeds no longer could tempt the hungry wolf!



T. SHERMAN ROGERS, CHAIRMAN HALIFAX RELIEF COMMISSION

New Halifax Rises From Ruins



TEMPORARY BUILDINGS ERECTED TO HOUSE THE HOMELESS

Handsome Homes Replace Those Demolished in the Great Disaster That Wrecked Big Area One Year Ago

A YEAR ago, on December 6, one-fifth of the city of Halifax was blasted off the map by the explosion of the steamer Mont Blanc's cargo of TNT. About 2,000 people were killed, between 5,000 and 6,000 were wounded, 33 were made totally blind, the sight of about 350 people was seriously impaired, a large number of dependents were left uncared for, and about \$35,000,000 worth of property was wiped out in a few seconds.

A year has passed. What has been done for Halifax and what has Halifax done for itself?

A generous and sympathetic world handed Halifax \$3,500,000 to aid in alleviating its distress. The British government gave \$5,000,000 and the Canadian government, already under vast expense because of the war, gave \$5,000,000 shortly after the TNT explosion occurred, and later added \$7,000,000 more so that Halifax would be assured of a square deal.

The sum totals \$20,500,000—one of the greatest contributions ever made by a high-powered public to a stricken city.

What has been done, or is being done, with this vast sum? Many people who opened their hearts and their purses to Halifax would like to know, and this article is designed to supply the information.

The figures given above tell in part what was done for Halifax, but what Halifax has done for itself is a far longer story. Although the victim of a disaster which at once ranked her among the great tragedy cities of the world—Pompeii, Martinique, Galveston and San Francisco—Halifax staggered to her feet a few seconds after the Titanic blast had laid waste her streets, destroyed her homes and littered the snow with her dead, and went to work to fetch order out of chaos.

"From a spectacular and heroic point of view," declared George MacDonald of the Canadian Press, "this continent has never produced such a daring set of civilian heroes as sprang up at the call of duty in those bleak December days in Halifax. History teems with horrors—recent history particularly—but no parallel exists for the sequence of affliction with which Halifax was deluged. Swift and appalling death from the withering explosion, mad panic at the fear of a worse disaster from a magazine disruption, horror from the fires which greedily devoured the ruins, torture from the rapidly changing weather conditions which went from blizzard to rain and from rain to zero conditions in the three days succeeding the day of the catastrophe. Fate seemed to have ceased its assaults only when it had exhausted its repertoire of calamities."

"Set against this appalling challenge was the unknown and untold courage of Halifax's citizens. How they battled through the combination of anguish and misery, almost alone for a week, is one of the most inspiring dramas of history."

So much for what Halifax started to do, from the pen of "one who watched this Homer's battle" as a press correspondent. Chief among the plain business men of heroic mold was Robert T. MacNeil, an ex-mayor of Halifax, who had organized an emergency relief station at the city hall within an hour after the Imo had rammed the Mont Blanc and let loose the devastating explosives pent up in the hold of the latter ship.

MacNeil and his loyal associates not only got on the job at once, but stayed there, practically without rest or sleep for ten days, succoring the wounded, housing the homeless, feeding the destitute, caring for the dependents, providing fuel and transportation, fighting fire and burying the dead.

Every man of force and initiative and managerial ability went to work without a moment's delay. The private car of George E. Graham of the Dominion Atlantic was partly wrecked by the blast, but General Manager Graham at once became a leading spirit in the great task of organizing temporary relief and his railroad gave invaluable assistance in the crisis.

In a week the emergency shelter committee, directed by W. S. Davidson, chairman, housed 6,000 people and a large number were even cared for the very first night. Hospitals were established and 4,000 patients treated in an incredibly short time. Two thousand bodies were handled by the mortuary department.

The reconstruction committee, headed by G. Fred Pearson, a newspaper proprietor, lost no time in organizing the work of building temporary homes for the homeless to cover the period which must elapse before permanent construction could be inaugurated. Mr. Pearson asked Col. Robert S. Low, the man who built the cantonments for the Canadian army, to give Halifax the benefit of his experience, and the colonel went to work at once with plenty of energy, and without pay, to put roofs over the heads of thousands of Halifax people. When he had struck his stride, the man who built Valcartier camp for the Canadian ex-



IN THE STRICKEN AREA AFTER THE EXPLOSION



SOME OF THE 400 NEW HOMES ERECTED BY RELIEF COMMISSION

peditionary force in record time, was finishing a four-room apartment with bath, every hour. His apartment houses were much like the cantonment buildings at the army camps in Canada and the United States, and housing accommodations were soon ready for 5,000 people.

These various forms of temporary relief caused the expenditure of about \$4,000,000, and while this imperative task was being performed plans were formulated for the rebuilding of the devastated area, the settlement of claims and the care of dependents.

The Canadian government, after receiving full reports of the property losses and the needs of Halifax for permanent pensions, rehousing, etc., announced that although no legal liability rested upon the crown, nevertheless the explosion was an incident of the great war which had done enormous damage to Halifax and its environs and for which Halifax was in no way to blame. Steamers loaded with great cargoes of explosives sought Halifax harbor to secure conveyance across the Atlantic to the seat of war, and in numerous instances the people of the city whose homes had been destroyed did not even know that they were living on the edge of a volcano. In view of the fact that the French steamer Mont Blanc was "using the harbor in pursuance of the common purpose of the allied nations in carrying on the war," the Canadian government determined to pay all legitimate property losses and establish a pension fund to care for those made dependent by the disaster. The sum of \$5,000,000 had already been appropriated, but an additional sum of \$7,000,000 was at once placed at the disposal of the stricken city and the Halifax relief commission was appointed and given extraordinary powers to expend the money and afford the necessary relief.

The commission, consisting of T. Sherman Rogers, K. C., chairman; Judge William Bernard Wallace and Frederick Luther Fowke, with Ralph P. Bell as secretary, has been hard at work for months straightening out the tangled affairs of the devastated district, paying claims for damages, erecting new homes and providing permanent pensions for those who were made dependent. The broad powers of the commission were granted by two orders in council and by an act of the Nova Scotia legislature. There were so many complicated matters to settle that the commissioners were empowered to use their own judgment in settling individual claims, in awarding pensions, in expending all the money contributed with the exception of special sums donated for certain purposes, and in replanning and rebuilding the devastated area.

Through the generosity of the Canadian government, every individual who lost his home valued at not more than \$5,000, has already had or is having built for him, free of charge, a new home better than the one destroyed by the blast. Claims exceeding \$5,000 are being settled by the commissioners, and over 15,000 claims for household and personal effects have already been paid. Five hundred people are receiving permanent pensions and disability allowances.

The Halifax relief commission, upon taking office, secured the services of a first-class firm of architects, and also employed a town-planning adviser. There was a splendid chance to put over a town-planning scheme, architecturally and otherwise, that would be a credit to both Halifax and to Canada, and the commission did not overlook the opportunity confronting it. One thousand homes, not only thoroughly practical, but beautiful, have been planned by the architects, new streets and avenues have been laid out in the devastated area and the replanning and rebuilding program is being carried out with the idea of making Halifax more beautiful than ever.

Months ago contracts were let for 400 houses which were to be completed before winter set in. This work has been done and the remaining permanent homes needed are also under way. The new houses are artistic in design, and of many

different types. There is a natural granite procurable in Halifax, and a hydrostone material closely resembling this is being used, as well as cream-white stucco and rough textured brick.

In the Guttering street area the houses are grouped around courts, and lawns and playgrounds are part of the general development. The architects have considered the devastated area as an entirety for development purposes, and as the commission backing them has full power to carry out its ideas, the result should be a very interesting experiment in housing and town planning.

The new main boulevards laid out by the commission are 80 feet wide, and the secondary streets vary in width from 50 to 60 feet. Fort Needham, a very picturesque spot of historic interest, has been taken over for park purposes by the commission, and throughout the new development large spaces have been set apart as places of amusement and recreation.

The dominion and imperial government owned the water front property which bore the brunt of the Mont Blanc explosion, and the reconstruction of this area is in charge of governmental departments. Part of this section of the devastated area is now the site of a new steel shipyard employing about 5,000 men, who are engaged in building steel steamships of 10,000 tons. This new industry, of vast benefit to Halifax, was established following the disaster, and, no doubt, because of the disaster.

In view of what she has suffered and overcome in the past, Halifax may well lift with pride a head "bloody but unbowed," and say with W. E. Henley, the author of "Invictus":

"Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul."

Keeping Workers Amused

"The greatest problem with war workers is keeping them amused," says J. H. Connor, who is in charge of the welfare work at the United States Explosives Plant "C" at Nitro, W. Va. "Unless the workers are able to find entertainment they won't work."

"At the present time there are 15,000 workmen at Nitro and it is planned to increase that number to 40,000. But despite the high wages it is difficult to keep the 15,000 there. Wages are almost unbelievably high. For example: Office boys are started at \$75 a month; stenographers at \$150, and I have seen the weekly pay envelopes of many carpenters with more than \$100 inside. However, it is an actual fact that 20 per cent of the workmen who are transported there at the expense of the government disappear en route and more than 50 per cent of those who arrive do not stay more than two or three days."

"You see, Nitro is a new town about twelve miles from Charlestown, W. Va. It is in a dry section of the country with absolutely nothing to attract workers except high wages. And as soon as the majority of workers save a bank roll they depart for pleasanter and wetter climes."

"That's why a welfare department has been established at this plant, where a million pounds of powder will be manufactured daily when everything is in operation. It was found that unless the men were amused when they finished their work they simply wouldn't remain—no matter what wages were paid."

"Of course we do all the welfare work that is being done in the most modern plants. We have various kinds of hospitals, free medical attention and all that sort of thing. We even fill the teeth of the workmen free of charge. Houses are being built so that the workmen may bring their families and there is everything for their creature comforts, but that isn't enough. The workmen miss the excitement of life in the big cities—they miss the lights, the rush and that feeling of being 'in the swim,' so to speak. While they were merely onlookers they felt that they were taking part in the day's events. When they get to Nitro they soon become dissatisfied and depressed."

"A person who has never worked in a place of this kind cannot appreciate how essential amusement is to his well being. But I must say that we are doing everything possible to keep the workers happy and contented. I'm here in New York to recruit a band and arrange for the appearance of a few musical plays. Of course the summer months will not be so depressing, for we have built scores of bath houses on the river near the plant and hundreds of rowboats and canoes have been ordered. It's the dull winter we're most afraid of."

QUITE SO.

Kaiser—I say, Max, what does Wilson mean by all this talk he's giving us?

Max—He means, Al Highest, to say, "If you'll come down, we won't shoot."

Literary Simile Discredited. Since powder came into use in war writers have been fond of comparing the roar of cannon to a thunder storm, thunder being given first rank as the greatest imaginable noise. But nature must take second place hereafter as a noise producer. The gunfire in London has been heard frequently in London, while the limits of the sound pro-

duced by the famous mine under Vimy ridge have not been determined. On the other hand, no peal of thunder has ever been heard, so far as is known, more than twenty miles. When lightning destroyed a church at Lostwithiel, England, to the accompaniment of one of the most terrific thunder crashes ever recorded, not a sound of it was heard thirty miles away.—People's Home Journal.

The Vatican contains 1,000 halls and rooms and covers 14 acres of ground.

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.



Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative," they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

Leisure Moments. Mrs. Gaddabout—I am told that Mrs. Giddig earns all the money she spends for her clothes. Mrs. Gabalot—Then that evening dress she had on the other night must have been a regular vacation for her.

Headaches, Bilious Attacks, Indigestion, are cured by taking Star Apple. Also, Jalap made into Pleasant Pellets (Dr. Pierce's). Adv.

Women billposters are adding to the fame of Coney Island.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST

Its Object. "About The Watch on the Rhine now—"

"It is principally for air raids these days."

A Random Guess. "Politeness costs nothing."

"That may be one reason why so many people don't care for it."

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills contain nothing but vegetable ingredients, when act gently as a tonic and purgative. Adv.

Seventy per cent of the working girls in Japan live in dormitories.



"Our Good Old Standby for Over 20 Years"

Yager's Liniment is a good old fashion liniment having wonderful penetrative powers and affording prompt relief from pain.

It alleviates quickly pain caused from rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, backache, etc.

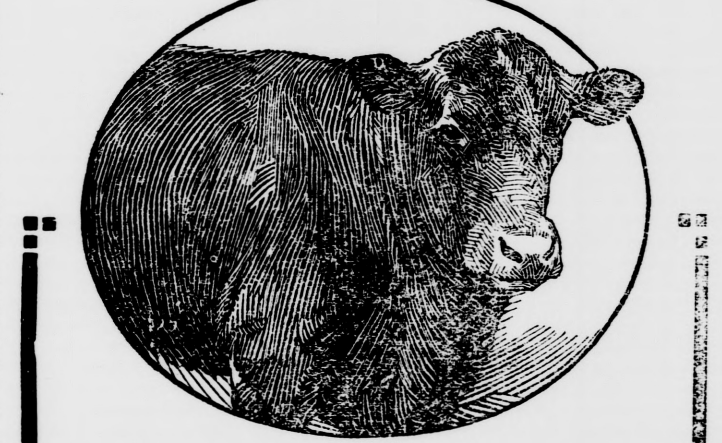
Contains twice as much as the usual bottle of liniment.

Sold at the same price at all dealers, 35 cents.

YAGER'S LINIMENT RELIEVES PAIN

GILBERT BROS. & CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

SILK HOSIERY—Pure, seamless Men and Women's River-Wear, \$1.00 pair. 6 pairs \$6.00. The F. B. Co., 426 Shaw St., Little Rock, Ark.



What Determines Meat and Live-Stock Prices?

Some stock men still think that Swift & Company—and other big packers—can pay as little for live-stock as they wish.

Some consumers are still led to believe that the packers can charge as much for dressed meat as they wish.

This is not true. These prices are fixed by a law of human nature as old as human nature itself—the law of supply and demand.

When more people want meat than there is meat to be had, the scramble along the line to get it for them sends prices up. When there is more meat than there are people who want it, the scramble all along the line to get rid of it within a few days, while it is still fresh, sends prices down.

When prices of meat go up, Swift & Company not only can pay the producer more, but has to pay him more, or some other packer will.

Similarly, when prices recede all down the line Swift & Company cannot continue to pay the producer the same prices as before, and still remain in the packing business.

All the packer can do is to keep the expense of turning stock into meat at a minimum, so that the consumer can get as much as possible for his money, and the producer as much as possible for his live-stock.

Thanks to its splendid plants, modern methods, branch houses, car routes, fleet of refrigerator cars, experience and organization, Swift & Company is able to pay for live cattle 90 per cent of what it receives for beef and by-products, and to cover expense of production and distribution, as well as its profit (a small fraction of a cent per pound), out of the other 10 per cent.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

